SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

THE DEATH OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LORD BEACONSFIELD died at his house in Curzon-street at half-past 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Our readers will have been prepared for this fatal termination of a month's severe illness by the alarming character of the reports of Lord Beaconsfield's condition which appeared yesterday in our columns. The genial weather of last week had done something to restore the strength of the invalid, and it was hoped for a short time that he was on the way to recovery; but, with the sudden return of the east wind, the tendency towards improvement was checked, the weakness rapidly increased, and on Monday the physicians relinquished all hope. It is a melancholy coincidence that Lord Beaconsfield died on the anniversary of the day on which, twelve months before, he had left Windsor Castle after tendering to Her Majesty his resignation as Prime Minister of England.

The "heavy sleep at intervals" which was mentioned in the reports of Lord Beaconsfield's condition on Monday evening became in a short time heavier and more continuous, the breathing and the pulse became more frequent, while the latter gave signs of increasing weakness. Once, and once only, two hours after midnight, the breathing was distressing for a short time, but the distress passed away. Lord Beaconsfield took nourishment, and was quite conscious when aroused; but the nourishment was of no avail; the heaviness of sleep passed into the sleep of death—so calmly and so placidly that the moment of the great change could scarcely be observed. Death took place at half past 4. A struggle and suffering might have been feared in the case of one who had battled with disease so long, but happily these fears were groundless, and the life of him who had been the moving power for so many years in the great events of the world's history closed in perfect repose. It may be of interest to recall the memory of a few incidents in this trying illness. Lord Beaconsfield was most patient, and though he suffered much was most uncomplaining. He appreciated the attention shown him, and was always ready to adopt the advice and suggestions offered to him, more especially when the grounds on which they were offered were explained. It is not correct to say that he insisted on sitting up, nor that he refused to take medicine and nourishment. One circumstances seemed to require him to sit up. The ill effects were observed, and the act was not repeated. With reference to food and nourishment it would be strange if, during an illness of several weeks' duration, some objections were not occasionally (but it was in truth only very occasionally) made to do those things which, at the best, are not always pleasant. During this illness Lord Beaconsfield's nerve-power began to show evidence of failure, and his mere muscular strength was never conspicuous. Hence efforts, mental or physical, seemed to produce marked effect, and he avoided both. Hence, too, his reluctance to see his friends: the effort tired him. He generally rested (he lay on an invalid couch) in a semi-upright position, and when not asleep was engaged in thought or in listening to subjects of interest being read to him. His remarks were often full of vigour, and sometimes quaintly humorous. It is not true that he was in the habit of having the bulletins issued concerning his health read to him. On one occasion, indeed, when pretty well, he said jocosely to one of his physicians, "What have you said about me that the British public will read when they awake in the morning?" When asked whether he would like to hear, he said "Yes." On a bulletin being read to him, which contained the words "takes nourishment well, and the strength is maintained," he remarked, with a smile, "I think the 'well' is a little too strong," and with regard to the last phrase he said, "No doubt you are conscious of its accuracy; I only wish I were." To his physician he was most courteous. The difficulty which had arisen in regard to the different schools to whch his doctors belonged gave him much anxiety, and he was anxious that Dr Kidd, who had attended him so long, should not suffer professionally for anything he had done. His unselfishness was shown in the instance of one of his physicians who was about to take his leave: he said, "I like you to remain awhile with me," a wish immediately complied with. In a few minutes, however, he said, putting his hand on that of the physician, "No, no! I must not be selfish; others have claims on your time, and you must ago." The marvellous interest manifested in Lord Beaconsfield's illness could in no wise be more clearly shown than in the mass of communication which daily flowed into Curzon-street and into the houses of the physicians. Among the most touching letters were those from little children, expressing their hopes that "his lordship would recover." Letters came from the aged telling of the cures effected by certain remedies in their own cases, exactly the same as Lord Beaconsfield's.

Saturday, the 19th of March was the last time that Lord Beaconsfield dined out. He was then the guest of the Prince of Wales at Marlborough-house. A week later he held a consultation with some of his political friends and colleagues for the last time. The subject discussed was Lord Cairns' proposed speech in the House of Lords condemning the course taken by Ministers on the Transvaal question. There were present Lord Cairns, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Barrington. Lord Beaconsfield was then very weak, as he had been ill some days, and he was unable to take part in the discussion, but he insisted upon its taking place in his room, though it was proposed to adjourn to another. That was the last time that Lord Beaconsfield transacted any public business. It was on April 7 that he transacted private business for the last time. He sent for Lord Barrington and asked him what day of the month it was. When he was told, he said, "I think it is time that you should write to the young Duke of Portland, and tell him I regret I cannot come to him for Easter week." Lord Rowton arrived on the 7th of April, but Lord Beaconsfield did not see him till the 11th. He had said previously to Lord Barrington that he had heard Lord Rowton had arrived. "Let him come to me gradually," he said, evidently feeling very nervous at the thought of meeting him. On the 11th he asked his servant Baum to read him the summary of the Parliamentary debate in *The Times*. Baum said he could not do so, as he was tired, but suggested that Lord Rowton should come and read, at which Lord Beaconsfield said he should be delighted. Lord Rowton never left Lord Beaconsfield for any length of time afterwards.

On Monday, the 21st of March, the day after he was taken ill, Lord Beaconsfield was to have sat to Mr. Millais for his picture. Mr. Millais had asked him to sit, and told him he could paint him in five sittings of an hour each. He had given him three sittings, but he said to Barrington that morning, "Write and tell Apelles I cannot sit to him to-day." Lord Beaconsfield was very anxious about this picture. His great political opponents, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, had been painted by Mr. Millais, and he thought it was no vanity to consider that he, too, ought to go down to posterity on the canvas of the great portrait painter of the day.

He occupied himself during part of his illness with the correction of his last speech in the House of Lords on the vote of condolence moved on the occasion of the assassination of the Czar. in regard to this, too, he showed the same regard to his fame. "I will not go down to posterity," he said, "as talking bad grammar."

One or two other sayings of his during his illness have been told to us. One of them corrects a popular misapprehension. Lord Barrington asked him one day where he was born. "I was born in the Adelphi," he replied, "and I may say in a library. My father was not rich when he married. He took a suite of apartments in the Adelphi, and as he possessed a large collection of books, all the rooms were covered with them, including that in which I was born." One of his last sayings of all was this characteristic one, "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death. I have suffered much: had I been a Nihilist I should have confessed all," alluding humorously to the mistaken but prevalent idea that the Nihilists were tortured:

Lord Rowton, we understand, is left by Lord Beaconsfield sole trustee of all his private papers, with full power to do what he thinks right with them. Several times in the course of his illness Lord Beaconsfield alluded to certain memoranda which he had left; but these have not yet been found.

The following particulars of the last hours of Lord Beaconsfield's life will be of sad interest to our readers. For a short time after the issue of the bulletin on Monday there was no change in Lord Beaconsfield's condition, but at midnight there was a visible failure in the strength, a failure which became so noticeable about 2 o'clock in the morning that Dr. Quain and Lord Beaconsfield's intimate friends were immediately sent for. The remedial measures employed had failed in their operation, and the patient gradually sank. By the bed of the dying man were Lord Rowton, Lord Barrington, Sir Philip Rose, the three physicians, and some of the confidential servants. The drowsiness which had come over Lord Beaconsfield on Monday night gradually became a deep stupor, from which the patient never emerged. The breathing, too, was laboured, but, before the last moment, it became freer. Lord Rowton and Lord Barrington both grasped the right hand of the dying statesman, and continued to clasp it until he was no more. The left hand was held by Dr. Kidd, who felt the action of the pulse and noted the gradual departure of life. It was noticed by Lord Rowton and Lord Barrington that about a quarter of an hour before his death Lord Beaconsfield rose up from his usual sitting posture in his bed, and stretched himself out in the way in which he used to when rising to reply in debate, and that his lips moved, though no words were heard. A few minutes before all was over Dr. Quain arrived, and at that time Lord Beaconsfield's face showed no sign of inward suffering, but was smooth and serene. The distressing breathing had ceased, and for about five minutes slow, gentle inspiration took its place, and all seemed over; but even after the breathing had stopped for four or five minutes, the heart's action kept up, and the pulse continued perfectly perceptible at the wrist. Those around were greatly touched, and it was with difficulty they could refrain from tears. Some of the servants did weep as they saw their master, for whom they had great personal attachment, passing from their midst. Even when the pulse had ceased to beat they could hardly realize that the calm restfulness of his face meant death. He had passed away peacefully without a struggle and without suffering.

At half-past 6 in the morning the following announcement, which was written on black-bordered paper, was posted on the railings in front of the house in Curson-street:—"The debility which was evidently increasing yesterday progressed during the night, and Lord Beaconsfield died at half-past 4 calmly as if in sleep." Telegrams were forwarded by Lord Barrington to Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, Mr. Gladstone, and other distinguished persons.

With regard to the nature of Lord Beaconsfield's illness, it appears that he had for several years past suffered more or less from attacks of gout complicated with bronchitis. While in office his health was very far from strong, and people little suspected how ill and weak he often really was. No previous attack, however, was anything like so severe and so prolonged as the one which has now proved fatal. The present illness began in the form of general bad health. On the 20th of last month Lord Beaconsfield felt so unwell that he sent for his regular physician, Dr. Kidd, who has continued to attend him throughout. Dr. Quain was also called in for consultation, and subsequently Dr. Bruce was summoned to act as physician in constant personal attendance during the period the other medical men were away. The form which the illness took was a regular attack of gout in several of the joints, complicated with severe bronchitis, which was a source of great difficulty to the doctors. From the beginning there took place daily and almost hourly exacerbations followed by periods of relief, during which the patient seemed to rally considerably and become better again. About the end of the fourth week there were symptoms of decided improvement, the gout having disappeared almost entirely from the joints and the bronchitis having somewhat abated, though the attacks of spasm were never quite absent. But on Saturday morning last the east wind returned and with it a marked arrest of the improvement. There was no favourable change on the Sunday, and on Monday it became event that the symptoms were increasing in severity. In the evening the failure in strength was very pronounced. At 1 o'clock the remedies employed appeared to be operating in the desired direction, but after that hour there was a rapid loss of strength and the system did not respond to the methods of treatment employed. At 2 o'clock, as above stated, the condition of Lord Beaconsfield became so alarming that the doctors hastily summoned his intimate friends. The death was calm and peaceful, the failure of strength being gradual.

The severe state of the weather and the patient's advanced age were the chief of the adverse features in the case against which the physicians had to contend. Throughout his illness Lord Beaconsfield was treated in his own personal rooms, of which there were four on one floor, connected by means of folding doors. For change of scene and for purity of air, Lord Beaconsfield was wheeled from one room to another. This operation was conducted without the slightest exertion on the part of the patient, whose bed was simply pushed from one room to another by four men-servants.

It is understood that before leaving Buckingham Palace Her Majesty communicated to Lord Barrington her particular desire to visit the patient; but the reply of the physicians was that only complete quietude was likely to restore Lord Beaconsfield, and they begged the Queen, in the circumstances, not to carry out her desire.

Numerous calls were made in Curzon-street throughout the day, and telegrams of condolence were received from all quarters. The Prince of Wales sent a special inquiry on Tuesday afternoon from Sandringham with letters of condolence to Lord Rowton and Lord Barrington. During the day Mr. Boëhm, sculptor, took an excellent cast of Lord Beaconsfield's features.—*Times.*

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE *Evening Standard* of April 22nd, the day the Mail left, wrote regarding the funeral arrangements:—

The Prince of Wales will, it is stated, represent the Queen on the occasion of the funeral, and most of the members of the late Cabinet intend being present. Lord Cairns, who is at present at Bournemouth, intends coming up to town on Monday, and the Marquess of Salisbury will travel from Hatfield to High Wycombe on Tuesday. Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W.H. Smith, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be present, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Duke of Northumberland have also expressed their wish to attend.

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Large boxes of choicest flowers are continuously being brought to Curzon-street. In some cases they are loosely strewn, in others they are formed into handsome wreaths, crosses, and other designs. In not a few instances verses of original poetry accompany the floral offerings; and several of them have been forwarded by working men's associations in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other parts of England.

* * *

In High Wycombe there has been for the last few days a considerable amount of excitement, and no small degree of indignation, has found expression at the idea that the terms of Lord Beaconsfield's will should be disputed, and that his ashes should not be permitted to rest side by side with those of his wife—"the sweetener of his life"—in the modest little churchyard under the hill at Hughenden. That church, although unpretentious, cannot be called mean in outline or proportions, and its tolerable antiquity is attested by the monumental brasses which stud its walls. It is situated on the southern slope which runs from the woodscreened manor-house itself to the sparkling little trout stream that gambols close to the roadside just within the enclosure of the park. Here on an enshrined mural tablet of polished granite is inscribed, "In Memory of Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, for thirty-three years the wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of the Manor. Ob. December, 1872." When now over eight years ago, the remains of the late Viscountess were buried here, side by side with that vault was prepared another for the reception of the body of the loving husband when it was his fate to to follow. It was the custom of the late Earl, whenever the state of his health and the weather permitted, to attend Divine Service at this Church on Sunday mornings, and he always expressed his desire, not only by will but by word of mouth, to lie in death by the side of his wife. It is said, indeed, that on the occasion, in the December of 1877, when the Queen honoured the Earl of Beaconsfield with a visit, his Lordship, on showing her Majesty over the little church, personally expressed his desire to be buried there.

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The funeral *cortége* on Tuesday afternoon next will start from Hughenden Manor, and proceed thence to the church, which is within the precincts of the Manor. There will be no necessity for hearses or mourning coaches. Those who attend will walk from the house to the church, and the coffin will be borne on a bier with wheels, the tenantry on the estate assisting in its conveyance to the grave. So far as the arrangements go, everything will be carried out in the quietest possible manner. The vault in which the remains of the deceased will be deposited is opened from the outside of the church, although it extends for some distance under the building, and the entrance is reached by digging through the soil. The chamber is about eight feet square, and was built specially for the reception of his Lordship's family. The inner shell of the coffin, enclosing the remains, is of one-inch English elm, overlaid with sheet lead, and the lid will be soldered to the shell so as to make it air-tight. The outer coffin is to be of plain polished oak, with plain brass handles, without coronet mountings, and a brass plate will bear the following inscription:—

The Right Honourable
BENJAMIN DISRAELI,
EARL OF BEACONSFIED,
and
VISCOUNT HUGHENDEN, K.G.
Died April 19, 1881.

In addition to being placed upon the brass plate, this inscription will also be engraved on the lead covering of the inner elm coffin. The Rev. Henry Blagden, M.A., vicar of Hughenden, who conducted the service at the interment of the late Viscountess, will also officiate on this occasion.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN CASTLE, April 19, 1881.

DEAR LORD ROWTON,—It was with sad surprise after more favourable accounts of successive days down to yesterday morning, that I learned this day at an early hour the decease of Lord Beaconsfield, which will be regarded with so much [illegible] throughout the country and beyond its limits.

In conformity with the message I have already sent, I desire at once to inform you and his executors that, if it should be agreeable to their wishes, I shall be prepared to give the necessary directions for a public funeral.

In tendering this honour, on the part of the Government, I feel assured that I am acting in conformity with the general expectation and desire. —I remain, dear Lord Rowton, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

P. S.—Should the proposal be accepted, I beg you at once to convey the intimation to my private secretary, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, now in Downing-street.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE DECEASED STATESMAN.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

ONE of the most extraordinary careers in our political history has at length come to its close. Lord Beaconsfield died a little before daybreak this morning. The bulletin which was issued last night prepared people for the end. When the sharp winds returned in the course of the evening, it was felt that the last chance was going; and when the physicians announced half an hour before midnight that they felt graver anxiety as to the result than at any period during the patient's illness, most of those who heard the ominous sentence must have known what they might expect to hear in the course of to-day. *Sentem mortalia tangunt.* The disappearance of so conspicuous a figure, of so remarkable a character, of a man who has filled such eminent station, and played so singular and important a part on the great stage of the world's affairs is an event that impresses the imagination and touches the public sympathy. The great interest which has been manifested in the metropolis and elsewhere is a testimony to the share which Lord Beaconsfield had in the thoughts of the country. It was natural that it should be so. He had been for forty years and more, prominently before the world. His long struggle from obscurity to the height of power and distinction had kept him constantly in men's minds. The fact that he stood much aloof, that he was wholly unlike every ally and every adversary, that he was remote from the genius of English public life, only made the curiosity and the interest about him the keener. The general sentiment at his death is not indeed deepened, as it has been in the case of some other public men, by the thought that he has been carried away in the full vigour of his powers and in the ripeness of his manhood. Lord Beaconsfield had done his work before he was struck down by his last illness. It must be a painful reflection to those who admired his policy that his great chance came to him so late in life. Until the election of the last Parliament he had been painfully and laboriously occupied for nearly a whole generation of time in forming his party and reconciling the constituences to trust the destinies of the nation to his hands. Then at last his chance came, bringing with it supreme political power, unbounded social distinction, and the coveted lustre of playing a high and leading part among the Sovereigns and statesmen of Europe. To many of us his ideals alike of character, of conduct, of policy, seem by no means admirable, but altogether the opposite. It is just a year since the majority of the nation pronounced its verdict decisively enough, and it would be the worst kind of insincerity to pretend to think that death can make any difference in common opinion upon all this. But the fact that Lord Beaconsfield's way of regarding public life and national policy was so strikingly repudiated a few months ago cannot affect our appreciation of his singular gifts. In such a system of government as ours we shall long miss the coolness, the self-control, the experienced good sense, and on some occasions the magnamity, of the great party leader who has gone.

(*Times.*)

WE do not care to go back upon events which are fresh in the recollection of everybody; nor need we do more than make passing allusion to the Afghan and Zulu wars. The one was the legacy of our antagonism to Russia in the East; the other was imposed on a reluctant Government by the precipitate decision of a strong-willed subordinate. After the return from Berlin, the head of the Ministry, though never shrinking from responsibility for the policy he originated and directed, left its defence chiefly to the heads of the Indian and Colonial Departments. Since then, indeed, he has spoken seldom. But he was moved for once from his usual apparent indifference to personal attacks by the fiery oratory of Mr. Gladstone, when that right hon. gentleman brought his damaging indictments against Ministers in his famous Mid-Lothian progress. Nevertheless and notwithstanding some discontent with the Afghan and South African imbroglios, and some disappointment with the slow settlement of Eastern affairs, the Conservative prospects seemed satisfactory in the beginning of 1880, as the Parliamentary strength of the party was unbroken. Few but those who are wise after the event had any suspicion of the surprise that was being prepared by the constituencies in answer to the appeal to them in the spring of the year. That it was a shock and bitter grief to Lord Beaconsfield in more ways than one we have no reason to doubt. It not only broke up the great majority that had rewarded him for the patient labours of many years, condemning him besides to absolute impotence while he saw the reversal of the plans he had most deeply at heart, but it must have shown him that he had been deluding himself when he cherished the belief that lowering the franchise might not be necessarily opposed from his particular point of view either to Conservatism or to the permanent interests of the country. Moreover, the revolution wrought by the elections demonstrated to foreign States that henceforward their understandings with England might be altered at any moment by the decision of a popular vote following on some party division. But Lord Beaconsfield when he resigned carried into his retirement the respect and admiration of the most honourable of his political opponents. And we may add that few statesmen ever deserved more generous consideration at the hands of their opponents, since he never embarrassed them by the shadow of factious opposition when he felt the dignity or interests of the country to be at stake. A party leader before everything, on critical national questions he invariably rose superior to party; and we may remember on a recent occasion, when he spoke and voted in the Lords against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Disturbance Bill, that the honesty of his action was amply vindicated by the rejection of the measure by the Liberal peers.

(*Jewish World.*)

WHEN the history of the Jews shall have comprehended the present century, there can be but little doubt that the name of Benjamin D'Israeli will occupy an important place in its pages. The deceased nobleman has himself written much and eloquently on Jewish character and the force of Jewish ability, has expatiated with all the enthusiasm of his own Israelitish sympathies on the beneficent nature of the Jewish factor in general culture; but it was reserved for himself to exemplify the theory which he had formed from a contemplation of the history of his race, and to impress upon his times more indelibly than any other man the stamp of Jewish ability. Living in an age of rapid change, at times distracted by the collision of ancient monopolies with a wild and impracticable radicalism, Lord Beaconsfield consistently fought throughout his lifetime for one definite and intelligible cause with all the tenacity and moral courage of his Jewish character. And what was this cause? The harmonizing of conflicting elements, the conciliation of opposing pretensions which, once conciliated, would be of immense value to one another. Here we see the working of that practical Jewish intellect which, emancipated from class prejudices and popular extravagances, stood midway between the Jew and sought to bring them into harmony; the motive of that profound sagacity and judicious compromise which so peculiarly distinguish Jewish character."

(*Lancet.*)

THOSE who closely watched the health of the deceased gentleman, during the last fifteen years particularly, cannot fail to have noticed the struggle which has been maintained by the mind against, and, to some extent, at the expense of the body. While Mr. Disraeli sat in the House of Commons, his life was an almost continuous effort. His imperturbable bearing, his habit of emotional self-resiraint, his almost uniformly placid style of delivery—artistically, and always as the result of purpose, never involuntarily—varied by lighter and brighter passages of elocution, were the fruits of effort. The statuesque posture, the motionless face, the abstracted or seemingly indifferent manner, which the superficial observer mistook for indications of a constitutional lack of sensibility, were, in truth, tokens of the intensity of the emotional nature they disguised. Lord Beaconsfield was a man of profoundly deep feeling and a highly sensitive temperament, but, with an indomitable will habituated to self-control, the customary expressions of such feeling as he possessed were interdicted. Probably Mr. Disraeli was to all practical intents as well as he had been, for a decade at least, when he took office as Prime Minister in 1873. The cares and toil of a purely Ministerial life he might long have endured without any serious loss of strength, but the physical exhaustion consequent on long sittings in the Commons told heavily against him, and it would have been better had he been able to bring himself to accept the relief likely to be afforded by removal to the House of Peers the second time Her Majesty graciously pressed the propasal upon him. On the first occasion, as is well known, Mr. Disraeli ever the most devoted and delicatly affectionate of husbands, obtained leave to place the coronet on his wife's brow which had been intended for his own. It was practically too late when Mr. Disraeli became Earl of Beaconsfield to prolong a valued life by the means adopted. Speaking now freely, we believe the deceased statesman would have lived longer if he had not thus late retired to a scene of comparative quiet, upon which he ought, in the interests of his health, to have entered when the Queen urged him to do so some years before! As it was, Lord Beaconsfield was deprived of his accustomed mental stimulus at the precise moment when he most needed it; and although his immediate personal feelings where those of relief, the physical ease was purchased at too great a price."

(*Morning Post.*)

THOSE who sympathised with the principles and admired the public life of the late Earl feel an intense grief at his death and at the close of his patriotic labours, while those who disapproved his policy nevertheless acknowledge his claims to admiration on other grounds, and gladly join in lamenting the loss of a gifted public servant, who though a long and labourious public life, set over before him the promotion of the public interest and the preservation of the honour of this great Empire.

(*Morning Advertiser.*)

THE Tory party owes everything to him; the country, the Queen, the Empire owe him much, and will feel more and more every day how great is their debt. What England was in 1874 most of us can, if we choose, remember; what she was at the beginning of 1880 none of us can have forgotten, Through the most critical period her foreign policy. her colonial policy, her Indian policy received their impulse, their guiding principle, their controlling spirit from Lord Beaconsfield; and whatever may have been the prejudices and the passions excited in the spring of last year, we think there are few now who do not feel that in this sentence the highest possible eulogy has been passed upon the departed statesman.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THERE can be no doubt that the whole nation would heartily approve the generous desire of the Premier to honour his old and admired rival with a public funeral and a grave in Westminster Abbey. The wishes of the dead must, however, be respected, and if it be the case that in his latest will, made three years ago, he expressed an earnest wish to be laid quietly to rest in his own tranquil home of Hughenden, where he had passed so many happy years, and which holds the remains of her whom he once called "the best wife in England," the devoted friends whom he has constituted his executors will doubtless feel constrained to obey his injunctions. No decision, as yet, has been formed on this point; but wherever the grave of Benjamin Disraeli may be, no tomb more illustrious will be found, or one which can teach better the lesson of his own motto, that "Nothing is difficult to a brave man."

THE *Daily News* says that in public or private life no man had won to himself more faithful and more loving friends. Lord Beaconsfield had an unstinted admiration for genius or talent of any kind. Whether he found it in political friend or political foe, he was equally ready to encourage and foster it. Nearly thirty-six years ago he declared that "I, who honour genius" wherever it might be found, would rather see the triumph of Free Trade carried by Mr. Cobden than by the statesman in office. That same generous quality always marked his career. He honoured political capacity wherever he found it. Those who knew him say that he was incapable of prolonged resentment or of any ungenerous feeling towards an adversary. It is not too much to say that much of the brightness; the vividness, the colour of English political life is blotted out for the time with the passing away of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE *Standard* considers it sufficient for the present to point out the remarkable fact that though he has required from his followers as large sacrifices as any of his predecessors, he yet never forfeited their support, and that to the last day of his life, when the leader once again of a vanquished and disheartened minority, he was regarded with as much veneration as he had ever commanded in his most brilliant and triumphant moments.

THE *Daily Chronicle* says that the great body of the people not long ago declined to entrust the destinies of the Empire any longer to his keeping; but this fact is not inconsistent with personal regard. Distrusting his policy, the public admired his great qualities; and Liberals as well as Conservatives may join hands over his tomb, and declare, as Sir Robert Peel said of Lord Palmerstone, that they were all proud of him.

Truth says:—"As a statesman, he was beneath contempt; as a party leader, he was unrivalled. His domestic policy was based upon a hazy notion of a democracy controlled by an aristocracy; his foreign policy was more like an Arabian tale than a practical scheme of empire. Of finance, of political economy, and of measures to elevate and educate the masses of his fellow citizens, he knew nothing, and cared, if possible, still less. The coronet and the Garter, the special train and the loving crowd, the pomp and pride and circumstances of the ruler of a nation were dear to him. To use power for the good of his fellow-men never occurred to him. To the Conservatives—regarded as what in truth they have of late been, an association in quest of official salaries, ribbons, titles, and other such gewgaws—Lord Beaconsfield's loss is an irreparable one. But to the Conservatives as a great constitutional party, aiming at something beyond office, his loss is a gain. They will now, it is to be hoped by all those who value principle and consistency, revert to the honest traditions of their predecessors."

ITALY AND TUNIS.

ROME, April 13.

THE fall of the Cairoli Cabinet having been an immediate consequence of the turn events have recently taken in Tunis, it may be opportune to consider with impartiality and calmness what has been the policy of Italy and what I believe [illegible] the views of the leading Italians of the day, whether sitting on the Right, the Left, or the Centre of the Chamber of Deputies, with respect to that country. I do not think I am mistaken in affirming that if that policy—and especially during Signor Cairoli's tenure of office—has been open to reproof, it is because it has been too frank, too loyal, and too scrupulous. Italy has never attempted to hide her thoughts on the subject. She desires the maintenance of the *status quo* in Tunis for the reason that it would be the most propitious for the steady development of her economic interests there—the only interest she has at heart. It has from time to time been said that Italy aimed, and perhaps still secretly aims, either at the annexation of Tunis or at establishing there a political supremacy. These charges have been repeated at intervals by the French newspapers as they have required a theme for ventilating their own pre-occupations regarding Tunis, or have felt the necessity for excusing the violence of their language, but they are unfounded. The plain, sound, common sense of the Italians is well known. Italy fully understands how dangerous any political expansion in Tunis would be to her, and, so far from desiring what would bring her into close neighbourship with France on the coast of Africa, she considers that any such eventuality might be fatal to her peace and security. Italians argue thus:—If Tunis continues to belong to the Bey, the commercial relations between Italy and the Regency can develop themselves as fully as if the country belonged to Italy, with the difference that by the maintenance of the *status quo* she is exempt from the obligations and inconveniences inherent to dominion of any kind. At the same time, however, Italians would desire an honest intention on the part of France to respect the independence of the Bey. So long as France, through the abundance of her wealth and the initiative of her capitalists, had limited her action to creating in Tunis an effective preponderance of material interests, Italy would have said nothing. She would simply have striven with all her force to emulate the commercial and industrial progress of her rival. But Italy could not contempalte with calmness and indifference the eventuality of an annexation of Tunis by France, or the extension over the Regency of a protectorate which would place all the other Powers in a secondary position. On this point Italy has flattered herself that England was in agreement with her and it was only natural she should think they both had the preservation of the political equilibrium in the Mediterranean at heart—an equilibrium she considers would be disturbed should France advance, either by annexation or by a protectorate, as far as the Sirti, or even only to the line of the Mejerdah. This conviction on the part of Italy was founded on its having, at least until 1878, appeared to be a constant tradition of British policy that France could not be permitted to increase her Barbaresque possessions and take up a position which would insure to her an absolute hegemony in the Mediterranean. In 1878, however, while the Congress of Berlin was sitting, it was reported that Lord Salisbury had let it be understood that the programme of the Conservative party had become modified in that respect and that the British Government looked upon Tunis with indifference. But as that report was contradicted little attention was paid to it, and on the return of the Liberal party to power in England all misgivings ceased, an interchange of ideas between Rome and London having persuaded the Italian Government that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while desirous of conciliating France in every way, was substantially in accord with Italy regarding the maintenance of the *statu quo* in Tunis. Such was the situation when the incident arose which accomplished the downfall of the Cairoli Ministry.

The aggression of the Kroumirs may be exaggerated, but at any rate the Bey has been forced to admit the necessity for taking energetic measures to put an end to a state of things affording France an excellent pretext for interfering to the profit of her aspirations. The English and Italian Consuls were alike resolute in their language towards the Bey, and succeeded in inducing him to come to a decision in conformity with the gravity of the situation. In the meantime France had determined to accomplish the repression herself. It was impossible to suppose she would simply renounce the enterprise she had undertaken, and in any circumstances the English and Italian Consuls strongly advised the Bey to continue the measures he had initiated for the re-establishment of order on the frontier. France has declared she has no intention beyond that of repressing the tribes, and that she does aim not at a permanent occupation, still less at annexation. These declarations were sufficient for the Cairoli Cabinet, and it

cannot be said they were deemed insufficient by the Italian Chamber, although it did pass what was equivalent to a vote of censure against the Ministers.

The general impression here is that no objection whatever should be made against France so long as she intends not merely to punish acts of brigandage or aggression committed on the frontier, but also to maintain high that prestige without which her possessions in Algeria might easily incur danger. That which is creating much inquietude is the insistance with which, during the last few days especially, the French Government, through its officious organs and the words of M. Ferry, repeats the declaration of its intention of reserving full liberty of action for the future. Should France determine to avail herself of that liberty to occupy a part of Tunis or to annex it, such a fact would be considered here as one of the greatest gravity —not that even in this extreme hypothesis, there would be any intention of making a *casus belli*. No one thinks of such a thing in Italy, as no one thinks of it in England; but the fact itself, judged as one fundamentally injurious to Italian interests, would have the effect of most materially influencing the future policy of this country.

To conclude this rapid sketch of Italian policy as regards Tunis, I may say that no events which may happen there now will be likely to involve actual or immediate complications; but unless France exercises the greatest moderation and prudence these events will undoubtedly produce their effects at a later period, and it is from this point of view the gravity of the case must be considered. The Italians, with all their party divisions and wranglings, are a firmly united people. They are strong; their wealth is steadily increasing. It may not be complimentary to them, but they are prone as a nation to find their opportunity in another's difficulty. Their battle-cry is still "Savoia," and should France determine now to supplant Italian interest in Tunis she will give at the same time a powerful and implacable ally to the first enemy openly opposed to her.—*Times.*

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT PESTH.

PESTH, April 21.

JOHN HAYWARD, an English coachman in the service of Count Victor Karolyi, had been missing from his master's house since the 7th of April. On that day he had been paid two months' wages, and was last seen in the company of two grooms, with whom he spent the evening in conviviality.

To-day the mutilated remains of the unfortunate man have been dug out of a dung-heap. The discovery of the murder is due to the sagacity of a provincial policeman, who, having read of Hayward's mysterious disappearance, and learning that two grooms who had been in Count Karolyi's service had arrived in his neighbourhood, made it his business to watch them, and being confirmed in his suspicions that they were concerned in the disappearance of the Englishman, proceeded to arrest them.

The prisoners were sent back to Pesth, where, on being interrogated, they have made a full confession of the crime. It appears that after drinking with the two grooms, Hayward slept that night in the same room with them. In the middle of the night the prisoners got up and strangled their companion. They took all his money, amounting to sixty-five florins (about six pounds ten shillings), and possessed themselves of his other valuables, including a gold watch and chain.

In order to hide the murder, the perpetrators proceeded to cut up the body into small pieces, the instrument they used being a pocket knife. They then carried the remains into the stable-yard, and threw them into the refuse pit, covering them deeply in stable litter.

The researches which were commenced this morning confirm the truth of the confession of the prisoners. From the dung pit there were dug out first the left arm, then the right leg, and the rest of the body, which was shockingly hacked and mutilated, though the murderers did not find time to sever it into further portions.

The prisoners are now awaiting their trial.—*Standard.*

JOURNEYS ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The *Daily News'* Special Correspondent in Central Asia writes recently from Lutfabad:—

During the present pause in active operations, I cannot do better than give some account of a couple of tours which I have made over the ground intervening between Askabad and Tejend. There is no road in the proper sense of the word leading from Askabad eastwards. The plain is perfectly flat, and one marches as much in a straight line as possible towards his destination, occasionally deviating to avoid ploughed and irrigated land, which when much flooded is difficult to traverse on horseback, and I should say entirely impassable for artillery and waggons.

From the last hill-spurs south of Askabad the eye ranges over an apparently illimitable expanse of plain reaching away to the north and east, and dotted with numerous fortified villages and ancient mounds, the latter the site of former settlements swept away by the desolating march of Gengis Khan. The first impression produced by the sight of these traces of former habitations is that the population of the vast plain must at some previous period have been perfectly enormous; and have no doubt that in the days when Balkh was the capital of a mighty empire teeming millions dwelt on and cultivated these huge expanses of arable land. Still, some practical acquaintance with the physical circumstances of the ground and the actual manner of life of the inhabitants tends to modify one's belief that the ruined dwellingplaces which meet the eye were ever at any time all simultaneously inhabited. The failure of a local water supply or the turning of a stream into a new channel, forces, as I have myself seen, the inhabitants of large villages to emigrate to more favoured localities; and a locality once abandoned, for one reason or another, is seldom or ever reoccupied. On this subject I shall have more to say presently. Still, even though all the sites of former centres of life which meet the eye in such numbers on all sides were simultaneously occupied, there is amply sufficient ground for their support.

Almost due east of Askabad is the village of Gowars (pronounced Gavarce), which is, or rather was, inhabited by Tekke Turcomans owing allegiance to the Persian Government, and paying a small annual tribute in grain to the Governor of Derguez in return for the impunity enjoyed against the raids of the border Persian horsemen. I have already had occasion to write about these raids. I was at first under the impression that they were purely private speculations on the part of the Kuchan Derguez, and Khelat horsemen; and I must say that the local authorities most sedulously endeavoured to foster that belief on my part. I now know, however, that these forays, or alemans, as they are styled, are of an absolutely official character. The Khan of a given district despatches from 20 to 100 men into the Turcoman country to carry off by force or fraud everything of value which they can lay their hands on. The prisoners, horses, cattle, &c., brought in are the Khan's property. He gives a slight remuneration to the captors, everything being paid for at a fixed rate. For a Turcoman's—or, indeed, any one else's—head five *tomans* (two pounds sterling) is given. For a prisoner double that amount is paid. Horses and cattle are assessed according to value. The heads are skinned, and when a respectable number have accumulated they are sent to Meshed and Teheran, where, besides being paid for, they bear eloquent testimony to the activity of the sender. The prisoners are exchanged with their friends against valuable horses or against a sum of money, varying from 20 to 40 pounds sterling for an ordinary person to ten times that amount for a chief or elder. To be exempt from this system of levying indirect and irregular taxation it can scarcely be wondered that the Turcomans of the villages easily accessible to the border horsemen agree to acknowledge Persian sovereignty, and to pay a tribute in grain. Their kinship with the independent Turcomans doubtless to a great extent saves them from the consequences of their foreign allegiance.

Between Gowars and Lutfabad, alias Baba Jik, though the plain is pretty well cultivated, there are no villages. The distance is, as well as I can compute it, about fifty miles. The inhabitants go far afield, and camp out during the sowing and harvest seasons, no one wishing to reside permanently on debateable ground so easily accessible to Turcoman and border Persian forays. Within four or five miles of Lutfabad, the *chef lieu* of the Attack or "Skirt" district and residence of the Governor, cultivation is extensive and villages are frequent. From thence, eastward, the villages are but from two to three miles apart, and the entire surface of the plain well cultivated and irrigated. Leaving Lutfabad, the way winds among extensive plantations of trees, used for building purposes and as fuel; and pretty extensive vineyards are also to be met with. At a distance of about four miles is the village of Shillingan, built upon the top and slopes of an earth mound of remote origin. It contains about fifty families, and is carefully fortified with tall earthen walls with circular flanking towers. This description will serve for almost every village here; none but the more considerable and comparatively modern being built on the surface of the ordinary level. The ground between this place and Lutfabad is profusely cultivated. Vast tracts of stubble indicate the extent of last year's crop; and, when I passed, the villagers, musket at back, were toiling after their rude ploughs and harrows, and working at the irrigation trenches. The plough in use here is of the most primitive construction, of wood, rude and cumbrous, the extremity of the ploughshare only being tipped with iron. The harrow consists simply of a small tree trunk or beam, into the centre of which a wooden pole is driven, the whole forming a T-shaped apparatus. The pole is harnessed to a pair of oxen, and the beam is dragged, broadside on, over the ground. The ox is the universal beast for traction purposes. On one occasion only did I see a pair of horses yoked to a plough. Scattered through the fields and at short intervals are tall circular towers of refuge with their diminutive doorways, loopholed walls, and pyramidal-shaped bartizans for vertical fire. These towers are an absolute necessity here. But for them, the villagers could not venture to cultivate the ground beyond musket shot of their ramparts. As it is, they often work at a distance of ten miles from home, a dozen men or so forming a party. Owing to the extreme flatness of the plain a marauding party is visible afar off, and there is ample time to make for the towers of refuge. The oxen are driven close to the fortalice under fire of the defenders, who remain under cover till the enemy withdraws or assistance reaches them. This system is generally pretty efficacious, for the robbers cannot stay to besiege the towers, their own safety depending on the celerity of their movements. During harvest time, and for some time previous, when the grain is beginning to ripen, these towers also serve as places from which to keep watch, lest the grain should be stolen. While the men are afield, the women and children, with a few old men, remain at home, and as strange horsemen draw near there is a general barring of doors and crowding to the battlements to observe the new comers. Here travelling alone is out of the question, as the villagers themselves are ready to turn robbers on the first opportunity. When traversing these plains I am generally accompanied by six or ten horsemen, lent me by the Khan at whose place I have last stayed. These together with my own two servants, a Kurd and a Tekke Turcoman, while not guaranteeing absolute safety, at least render attack much less likely than it would otherwise be. My escort are all, to a man, ready to rob and kill at a moment's notice when they can do so with impunity; but, as they have to take back to their chief a receipt from myself delivered to them at the end of the journey, I can usually count on their not plundering me by open force. On the whole, it is very much like Gaultier's ingenious stratagem in Spain—avoiding meeting robbers on the road by taking them with one. This escort is often a source of trouble and vexation; for frequently, when wishing to gain admittance to a village while the bulk of the men are absent, a vast amount of parleying and explanation has to be entered into before the gates are unbarred.

After Shillingan come the villagers of Meyilli, Kosroe Tepe, Mahemed Ouraz, Kouchid, Dergana, and Khoja Kalessi. They are about two miles apart, and all precisely alike, with the exception of Kosroe Tepe, now altogether deserted. This latter village occupies the site of what was evidently in ancient times a place of much importance, to judge from the great size of the earth mounds and the extensive traces of habitations around. There are two mounds adjoining each other whose joint circumference cannot be under a mile. Some years back the present Governor of Derguez established there a large coloney of Turcomans who desired to live under his protection. He caused extensive fortifications to be constructed, and for a time his new subjects lived in peace. Then came a perlod of riding and constant attack, and the new settlement was broken up. Now the great mounds stand silent and solemn in the midst of the plain, as they have for ages, their crenelated walls and towers gradually crumbling away under atmospheric influences. Huge heavy-looking birds of prey, *viz.*, the fox steal glidingly among the ruins. Here and there among the dismantled houses are shallow pits, dug by the neighbouring villagers in search of nitre. The earth of these plains is to a large extent impregnated with this substance, as may be seen from the incrustations along the edges of the irrigation trenches; but it is in the clay of abandoned villages that it most abounds.

I halted at Dergana for breakfast. The chief and elders of the place, a most Scriptural-looking body of white-bearded old men, believing from my escort that I must be some personage of importance sent perhaps to assess their tribute, came forward in a body to receive me. Each one came forward with a low spasmodic bow, and took my right hand in both his hands. A large felt carpet was spread on the ground in the sun, and we proceeded to eat our morning meal, which, after the fashion of the country, consisted of bread, melons, and strong green tea, drank without milk or sugar. This latter is, to my mind, a most nauseating beverage. The people here prefer it to black tea, which is rarely or never met with. Melons, which a bound all over this district, are very large and excellent. Enormous quantities of them are stored up within the villages, and they enter largely into the diet of the people. After a pull at a kalian, or water pipe—which, after the fashion of the calumet of the American Indians, is passed round the company—we set out again on our journey. Passing by Khoja Kalessi, we entered Abivard, four miles distant. Abivard is the point furthest out where inhabitants are to be found. It is situated near the edge of the great Tejend swamp in which the waters of the Herat river lose themselves. In the time of Nadir Shah, Abivard was a flourishing, largely-populated place. Now it is completely in ruins. Unlike most towns here, it is situated on the ordinary ground-level. In its midst are the ruins of a mosque built by Nadir. It is of burned brick, and was originally plastered over with brown cement highly ornamented with arabesques and inscriptions in relief. I was informed that it had been decorated with coloured enamelled tiles; but of these I could find no trace remaining. Only a dozen inhabitants now dwell among the ruins. They are are sheperds, and, curiously enough, all Guebres, or Fire-Worshippers. I was told that a small colony of the same people is to be found on the hill slopes southward. Up to four years ago a very considerable stream, the Lain Sou, which rises in the mountains due south, flowed through Abivard. For some reasons, political and military, which I have not been able clearly to make out, it was by order of the Teheran Government diverted from its course, and now flows through Kaka, another village about three miles to the south-east of Abivard. As a result, the inhabitants of Abivard were forced to distibute themselves among other villages, Kaka, near the head of the swamp, is a pretty considerable place for the country, and abundantly supplied with water by the Lain Sou. There are, however, no tree plantations in its neighbourhood, the fuel used being that so common in Armenia under the name of *thessek*, and composed of cattle droppings, kneaded with wood ashes and earth. It gives out great heat in burning, accompanied by a blue lambent flame, characteristic of highly nitrogenised substances. It answers well enough for cooking *pileff* and the stews of the country, but meat roasted at a fire composed of it is apt to acquire a very peculiar flavour. I spent two days at Kaka, making excursions in different directions, going as far as the great swamp northward. This marsh is in some places exceedingly dangerous, men and horses having been known to disappear beneath its surface when attempting to pass at night. Here and there are extensive growths of jungle and brushwood, which the people tell me are full of leopards and wild boars, the tiger being of not unfrequent occurrence. Having completed my observations I again retraced my steps to Lutfabad.

(To be continued.)

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. DR. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 11.

THE leading article which *The Times* published just a fortnight ago on the Egyptian slavery question has excited much attention at Cairo. Since the departure of Colonel Gordon the supply of slaves has increased on the shores of the Red Sea to an extent more than enough to counteract the praiseworthy efforts of Count Sala to close the desert approaches. "They tell me," said an old resident to me the other day, "that no more slaves come into the country. All I can say is that my landlord bought two little slave boys as recently as yesterday." Letters from the Red Sea all confirm the statement that the trade goes on as briskly as ever. Yet public opinion against slavery has certainly advanced, and *The Times* has given a strong impetus to a growing feeling that some strong measure is needed. In fact, the performance in 1881 of the conditions agreed to by the Slave Trade Convention of 1877 is otherwise thought impossible. The appointment of Consuls at Souakim and Khartoum would be universally approved. They would strengthen the hands of honest officials and go far to paralyze the opposition of the pro-slavery party, whether official or non-official. An increase in the power of the slavery officials at Cairo is also much desired. Registration of all existing slaves might also be most useful if only it could be really effected.

But all these measures are now looked upon by what I may call the native Radical party of Egypt as mere makeshifts. When the public traffic in slaves was forbidden, it was thought a grand step towards freedom. But a still more radical change is now demanded by a few of the real leaders of the country. Abolition—total abolition—is now thought the most practical measure by the most enlightened of the native Egyptian community. The Bey of Tunis, they say, abolished slavery in his dominions, and while he gained the respect of Europe, he did not lose the esteem of his own people. Why, therefore, should not we do the like? The moment certainly is well chosen. Egypt is at peace with her neighbours, her own people are enjoying the repose of a decent government, and her creditors, in receipt of half the revenue of the country, are ready to lend moral support to any reform the Khedive may choose to institute. The Khedive himself is said to favour the project, and at least two of his present Ministers go strongly with him. But His Highness hesitates, and not without good reason. He cannot act impulsively in such a matter, and a single ill-considered step might do great harm to the whole cause of freedom. It must not be forgotten that slavery, although it has not a special religious sanction, is deeply rooted in all the habits and traditions of Eastern nations. It was not introduced by Mahomet. On the contrary, he found it an old institution, which he laboured successfully to modify in favour of humanity. Captives in war might, he said, be enslaved; but he strongly advocated emancipation of slaves who proved themselves worthy of freedom.

The real *raison d'etre* of Egyptian slavery lies in the harem system, where secrecy and seclusion make free domestic service almost an impossibility. Outdoor agricultural slavery does not exist in the country. The Egyptian slave is only an indoor servant, very rarely illtreated, generally made much of, and, as a rule, more comfortable than the freest of Egyptian peasants. It would not be very difficult to replace the men, save those whose *physique* allows them to guard the harems, but it would be almost impossible to replace the women, the *odalisques* of the Eastern house, by any free labour. Consequently the proposed measure is not generally popular, and meets with steady opposition from the ordinary Egyptian intelligence. Such opposition, however, is not very formidable. No matter how unpopular it may be, the rank and file of the Egyptian people would accept the decree, once it were issued, without a murmur. "*Allah Kerim*," "It is the will of God," they would say. But the real danger lies elsewhere. The learned doctors of Mahomedan law are opposed to the change. They maintain that it cannot be made by decree. They argue—and it is well that their argument should be known—that slavery is sanctioned by the Law and the prophets, by the Koran and its commentators. They lay down the doctrine that a slave who is emancipated without the consent of his master has no legal right to freedom; that, for instance, he could not marry without the approval of his old owner, and that his property at his death would revert to his master.

These are grave objections, maintained by authorities of vast influence, and it is worth while to consider their validity. In the first place, in spite of the doctors, I maintain that slavery is not encouraged by the Koran any more than it is by the Bible. It is at the most recognized, and at the same time much is done to diminish its hardships and to limit its extent. The true Mahomedan doctrine is that "the original condition of the race of Adam is freedom." The only true slaves are "persons taken captive in war and their descendants." The crowds of wretched negroes that are hurried in Central Africa by dealers who treat men as wild cattle are not legally slaves at all, were the doctrine of Islam enforced in all its purity. As far as such slave are concerned—and they form the bulk of th slave population—no sacred doctrines would be vivolated by a decree declaring their emancipation. But I will suppose for a moment that owners have acquired a prescriptive right in their slaves, and that it is too late to question their title. Even in that case the Ulemas advance untenable doctrine. They say that every slaveowner by Mahomedan law remains the guardian of his emancipated slaves. So far they are right, but they go on to say that by right of the guardianship every owner will be able to refuse his sanction to all slave marriages even after the decree of emancipation. This position is totally untenable. All the authorities agree that emancipated slaves can marry, provided they are of mature years. To carry their point the Ulemas must prove that emancipation cannot in any case be decreed by the State. I do not think they will venture thus to question the Khedivial sovereignty. Even now the owner's consent is not always necessary to the slave's freedom. In case of illtreatment he is freed by the authorities without any regard to the owner's rights. The Ulemas further maintain that the property of emancipated slaves passes at their death to their former owners. Again they overstate their case. The true state of the law is that the property first goes to the natural heirs, and only reverts to the owner in default of heirs. In short, once manumission is effected by the State, it will have all the effect of emancipation by the owners themselves, and all the civil rights of freedom will *ipso facto* be conceded to the slaves. The Khedive could not, perhaps, by simple decree abolish a right sanctioned by religion and having its origin in the inspired dictates of the Koran. But slavery has not that sacred character. On the contrary, it is merely tolerated by the Koran. It is there confined to narrow limits, and emancipation is much encouraged. In short, the total disappearance of slavery from Egypt would involve no offence to the religion of Mahomet.

The practical difficulties are not so easy to clear away as are the objections of the Ulemas. No doubt a slave is a kind of property for which money has been paid. If an emancipation decree were issued to-morrow a number of people would lose this property. England, 50 years ago, paid 20 millions sterling in compensation in similar circumstances. In Egypt, however, the number of slaves is only small, and their value inconsiderable; 100,000 at the outside is their number, and less then £5 is the average price. It must be remembered, too, that for 20 years past public slave traffic has been declared illegal, and in three more years even private transfers will be contrary to the law. The value, therefore, of slaves is even much less than their present price. So that compensation, if necessary, would not be an alarming item, and spread over several years would hardly be felt as a national charge. A decree even without compensation would not work much pratical injustice, as the slaveholders are all wealthy people, on whom such a sacrifice ought mainly to fall.

One thing, however, is certain. The present ruler of Egypt, popular as he is, is not strong enough without the support of England to face public opinion and issue an emancipation decree and, without a continuance of that support, such a decree, even if issued, would be little more than a dead letter.—*Times.*

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 22.)

Admiralty, 19th April, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surg. J. F. Mitchell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant.

Fleet Surg. L. Lucas has been placed on the Retired List from the 18th inst. with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets from the same date.

Admiralty, 20th April, 1881.

Surg. M. F. Ryan has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surg. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 1st inst.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April, 1877, the undermentioned Engrs. have been placed on the Retired List from this date:—E. C. Spencer and J. C. Sanders.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—Paymaster F. B. Moore has been placed on the Retired List from the 9th inst.

ADMIRALTY, 21st April, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870:—Paymaster W. Warburton has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of paymaster-in-Chief.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881:—

Fleet Surg J. Caldwell has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank and title of Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 22.)

WAR OFFIC, PALL MALL, 22nd April, 1881.

1st Life Guards, Lieut. J. D. McGarel-Hogg, from the Royal Carnarvon Militia to be 2nd Lieut. vice H. G. Leigh, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieut. C. H. Polhill-Turner from the Bedford Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Ottley, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. F. L. Beddy, from the Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. G. E. Twiss, transferred to the 4th Hus.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. E. Harnett retires on half-pay.

4th Hussars, Lieut. L. E. Starkey, from the 5th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice P. V. Purcell, transferred to the 5th Lancers.

6th Dragoons, Lieut. R. Grey, from the Northumberland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. vice J. H. Learmonth, transferred to the 12th Lancers.

8th Hussars, Lieut. P. W. Jules Le Gallais, from the 3rd or South Regt. Royal Jersey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. D. Holmes, resigned.

17th Lancers, Lieut. T. H. Standbridge, from the Leicestershire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. F. Colvin, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

20th Hussars, Lieut. H. Graham, from the Royal Cumberland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. Richmond, promoted.

Royal Artillery, Major Æmilius de Vic Tupper to be Lieut.-Col., vice L. Griffiths, who retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

Major J. B. Ormsby, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Æ. de Vic Tupper.

Captain E. H. Holley to be Major, vice J. C. Smyth-Windham, who retires on a pension, with the honoray rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Barrett Lennard Tollner, from Supnmry to the Establishment, to be Capt., vice A. J. Lavie (late Madras), promoted.

Capt. M. Moore-Lane, from the Supnmy List, to be Capt., vice the Hon'ble H. C. Denison, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. H. W. Rooke, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice J. G. Uppleby, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. E. Wighton, from the Seconded List to be Capt., vice E. H. Holley, promoted.

Lieut. R. P. Maitland to be Capt., vice E. F. B. Brackenbury, who retires, receiving a gratuity.

The first Christian name of Lieut. Hefferman, appointed in the London Gazette, dated 4th March, 1881, is *Nesbitt* and not as therein stated.

Scots Guards, 2nd Lieut. W. P. Pulteney, from the Oxford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. the Hon'ble R. S. G. S. Cotton, promoted.

1st Foot, Lieut. E. Hunt, from the 3rd Royal Survey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. J. Todd, transferred to the 19th Foot.

3rd Foot, Lieut. E. C. J. Williams, from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. T. Bird, resigned.

Lieut. R. B. Bayard, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice L. Herbert, transferred to the 12th Foot.

6th Foot, Capt. G. S. Grimble retired on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

8th Foot, Lieut. H. Parker, from the West Suffolk Militia to be 2nd Leiut., vice A. St. J. Seton, promoted

10h Fooot, Lieut. F. C. B. Lane, from the 1st (East) Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. N. Gaitskell, promoted.

11th Foot, Lieut. R. J. Hall-Parlby, from the 2nd or South Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. H. Bedinfeld, promoted.

12th Foot, Lieut. W. F. Coleman, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. Y. Beale, transferred to the 9th Foot.

Lieut. V. M. Grantham, from the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. E. Tombe, promoted.

Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, from the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. Mac N. Walter, promoted.

13th Foot, Lieut. F. F. M. Hyde, from the 1st or South Tipperary Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. H. Stisted, promoted.

16th Foot, Lieut. R. C. Money, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. T. Williams, transferred to the 89th Foot.

18th Foot, Lieut. A. C. D. Spencer, from the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. M. Maxwell, promoted.

Lieut. Kendal Pretyman Apthorp, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. B. W. J. Fraser, transferred to the 58th Foot.

19th Foot, Lieut. P. Lees, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. E. B. Oldfield, transferred to the 5th Foot.

20th Foot, Lieut. R. W. Deane, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. E. V. Dennis, promoted.

22nd Foot, Lieut. H. E. Boileau, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. R. Dunlop-Smith, promoted.

25th Foot, Lieut. R. L. Blosse, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. H. B. Taylor, promoted.

28th Foot, Lieut. C. H. Hastings, from the 2nd Middlesex or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regt. of Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. A. Brown, transferred to the 5th Foot.

29th Foot, Lieut. H. L. Jenkins from the 6th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. G. F. Edwards, promoted.

Lieut. H. F. Holland, from the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. Greenway, promoted.

Lieut. C. R. S. Sainsbury, from the 6th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice S. E. Lamb, promoted.

44th Foot, Lieut. C. H. S. Hockin, from the Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. G. G. Griffin, transferred to the 10th Foot.

Lieut. F. C. Logan-Home, from the Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. L. Guilding, promoted.

Lieut. B. A. Johnstone, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. S. M. L. Conyngham, transferred to the 88th Foot.

45th Foot, Lieut. C. H. Clements, from the Antrim Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to 2nd Lieut. J. Mosse, 17th Foot, promoted.

53rd Foot, Lieut. R. Jenkins, from the Shropshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. J. B. St. Leger, transferred to the 60th Foot.

54th Foot, Lieut. J. T. Evatt, from the 4th or Royal South Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. C. Pyne, promoted.

55th Foot, Lieut. C. E. H. Cooch, from the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. J. Howlin, promoted.

60th Foot, Lieut. J. E. B. Martin, from the Hampshire Arty Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. A. Fortescure, promoted.

62nd Foot, Lieut. L. Fryer, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. R. Mallaby, transferred to the 29th Foot.

2nd Lieut. E. C. Eicke, from the Essex Rifles Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. O. G. Massy, promoted.

66th Foot, Lieut. F. A. Deare, from the Royal Montgomery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. A. J. Johnstone, transferred to the 100th Foot.

Lieut. H. H. Fullerton, from the 3rd West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. D. R. Williams, promoted into the 49th Foot.

69th Foot, Lieut. W. E. Wimble from the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. Trevor, transferred to the 22nd Foot.

Lieut. G. W. S. Hawks, from the Donegal Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. H. U. Tindal, promoted.

70th Foot, Lieut. B. A Bloxsome, from the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice R. D. Wynyard, promoted.

75th Foot, Lieut. H. K. Stewart, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut on augmentation.

Lieut. C. C. Miller-Wallnutt, from the Argyle and Bute Ary. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice L. W. Shakespear, transferred to the 8th Foot.

76th Foot, 2nd Lieut. J. D. Vyvyan, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice L. A. Orger, transferred to the 34th Foot.

81st Foot, Lieut. R. E. Grimston, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice T. H. Smith, promoted.

83rd Foot, Lieut. M. A. Tighe, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. A. Kettlewell, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

86th Foot, Lieut. W. H. M. Burke, from the Roscommon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice R. L. Bower, transferred to the 60th Foot.

87th Foot, Lieut. W. F. R. Henry, from the Clare Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. in succession to 2nd Lieut. W. F. M. I. Fraser, 88th Foot, promoted.

90th Foot, Lieut. C. Davis, from the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Lieut. R. D. Vizard, from the Shropshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

99th Foot, Lieut. F. J. H. Barton, from the Hampshire Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice T. T. Fischer, promoted.

Lieut. J. S. Henderson, from the 2nd Somerset Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. J. Randolph, promoted into the 62nd Foot.

101st Foot, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Turner, from the Hants Isle of Wight Arty. Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. R. H. Handcock, 104th Foot, promoted.

102nd Foot, Lieut. H. L. B. McCalmont, from the West Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice P. F. Reid, transferred to the 11th Foot.

103rd Foot, Lieut. J. N. M. MacGregor, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. P. English, promoted.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut. C. G. Loftus-Tottenham, from the Kildare Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. M. Blackett, promoted.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Asst. Comsy.-Genl. J. W. Murray to be Depy. Comsy.-Genl., vice M. R. Irvine, C.B., C.M.G., retired.

Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl. C. H. Santi, to be Asst. Comsy.-Genl., vice J. W. Murray.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Depy. Comsy. G. B. Deare has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Chaplains Department, Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class the Revd. C. Adeane Rosser, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSSON,

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. DR. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,040—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—BAMBOOS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway Receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 190	Rs. 90
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 80
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 350	„ 150

(Including Wines.) (Without Wine.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2291	450	6th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

a. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
a. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited). Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per Month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Carriages and waggons to single and double harness, in the yard, Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, the management of a thoroughly practical English

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th May
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— PERSIAN	2339	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2753	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3029	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3200	500	....	19th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	700	....	11th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox	3309	700	....	23rd „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3309	700	....	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	400	....	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has arrived from Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,900 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314·5 feet; breadth, 38·3 feet; depth, 26·6 feet. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Re. 1-4.

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REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner ..per pack	Re. 1 8
„ „ „ ..doz. packs	17 0
„ gilt edged ..„ pack	1 12
„ „ „ ..doz. packs	20 0
	2 0
	22 0

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(Established 1867)
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With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

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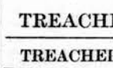

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Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
STAR ARTISTS IN A GRAND SPECIAL
COMIC MUSICAL PROGRAMME,
CONSISTING OF
OPERATIC SKETCHES, COMIC NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,
IRISH, DUTCH, & YANKEE IMPERSONATIONS,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SINGING,
REEL, JIG, AND FANCY DANCING.
FUNNY SAYINGS, ELEGANT WARDROBE,
DELIGHTFUL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, &c., &c.
COMBINING
COMEDY, FARCE, OPERA AND ARTISTIC SPECIALTIES.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
FIRST-CLASS AMUSEMENT FOR ALL LOVERS OF FUN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
THE ROMANTIC MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

LYCHEES.—A consignment of this exquisite fruit just received from CALCUTTA. Price, Rs. 3 per 100.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, and sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS, BRANDY.

SOME two years ago Messrs. NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVAR and SONS of this place imported a quantity of Brandy in quarts bearing a label offering a marked resemblance to the label used for our well-known "MONKEY-CAMEL" BRANDY. As this was calculated to mislead purchasers and to put a stop to this proceeding, MONSIEUR A. L. LIAUTIER, of Bordeaux, the proprietor for our brand abovementioned, filed a suit in Bordeaux against MONSIEUR M. MORTON, the manufacturer of the Brandy above referred to, and obtained a decree condemning Mr. Morton to suppress his label and to pay the costs of the suit. This the defendant appealed against, and the following, which we publish as a warning, is a correct translation of the judgment delivered by the Court of Appeal of Bordeaux, being a confirmation of the first judgment with some slight alterations.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay for Monsieur A. J. Liautier's "Monkey-Camel" Brandy.
Bombay, 10th May, 1881.

Messrs. M. MORTON and Co., Merchants, of No. 39 Allees de Chartres.....Appellants.
Mr. De Saint Germain, attorney for the Appellants.

versus.

MONSIEUR A. J. LIAUTIER, Merchant, of 93 Rue de la Tresorerie .....Defendant.
Mr. Nancel, attorney for the defendant.

The following is an extract of a judgment from the records of the Registrar's Office in the Court of Appeal of Bordeaux, delivered by the First Chamber of the Court of Appeal on the 8th of February, 1881, the said Court consisting of Monsr. Emile Izoard, member of the Legion of Honour, First Judge, Messrs. Habasque, Jalnhoits, Gaillard, Riviere, Bodin, Faye, and Boulineau, Judges, Monsieur Calmon, Advocate-General, and Monsieur Vergez, senior Clerk of the Court.

Having heard the arguments of the attorney's for both sides as well as those of Mr. Lafon, senior advocate for the appellants and Monsieur D'Avocat Général and Mr. Brochon advocates for the Respondent.

Whereas the new label adopted for the last two years by Morton for one of the qualities of brandy in which he deals resembles to a certain extent the label which Liautier had registered in 1871, but condering that those labels are far from being identical, since independently of several differences of detail they present on the sides, one an elephant and the other a camel, though they also offer more than one point of resemblance, resulting chiefly from the representation of a palm-tree and a monkey holding a streamer with an inscription in English, the terms of which, although not identical, have nearly the same meaning; considering further that the attitude of the monkey and the arrangement of the streamer create a resemblance likely to mislead such purchasers as have not both the said labels before their eyes at the same time, or who fail to examine them carefully.

Whereas both Morton and Liautier trade in Brandy with India, and as the labels under reference in the Suit are intended for the bottles containing their respective brands, as Morton's brandy is little dearer but as the difference which is only one franc ten centimes (eleven pence sterling) per case is almost imperceptible for the retail purchaser, as the injury caused to Liautier by the resemblance of his registered label to that of Morton is increased by the circumstance that the two labels are affixed to similar articles, both shipped from Bordeaux and sold in the same country.

Whereas it has not been shown that the resemblance in question, of which Liautier complains was the result of an intentional manœuvre on the part of Morton; as the similarity of the two labels is not sufficiently striking to allow the honesty of the appellant to be impugned, whereas all things considered there is not sufficient evidence to establish the charge of fraudulent imitation; and considering, however, that the honesty of Morton does not at all defeat the right of Liautier to require Morton to alter his label in such a way as to prevent error on the part of inexperienced or careless buyers.

Whereas it results from numerous letters, the genuineness of which is unquestionable, that Liautier's brandy is in great demand in Bombay, Cochin, and Calicut, under the designation of the "Monkey Brandy," as he has therefore a right to require Morton to remove the Monkey from his label of which it constitutes one of the elements, which emblem is likely to make people believe that Morton's brandy is the same as that designated in the trade as above, as this part of Liautier's demand made in his additional document of claim in the tribunal of the First Instance is justified *de facto et de jure* and must be admitted.

Whereas it is not in Bordeaux but in India that a confusion is possible, and as the publishing of the judgment in the Bordeaux papers would be superfluous.

Whereas with regard to damages the judges of the lower court have duly appreciated the evidence of the case, the grounds of their decision must be adopted by this Court; and whereas if Liautier has undergone some loss he will be sufficiently indemnified by the insertion of the judgment in the Indian newspapers, and by the condemnation of Morton in the total amount of costs, notwithstanding the partial variance of the decree of the lower court.

Whereas regarding the offer to prove in the additional written statement of Morton that the first issue stated is not relevant, and even supposing that it was established, that would not prove that the label of the appellant is not likely to mislead the buyer, as the second issue is already disproved by the documents produced in the suit, and as the third and fourth issues are not contested. On these grounds, admitting the appeal lodged by Morton against judgment given on the 3rd of June, 1880, by the Tribunal of Bordeaux, without entertaining his offer of proof which is rejected as irrelevant and nugatory, this Court amends the decision of the first judges, and rules that Messrs. Morton and Co. do stop within one week from no-delay use of the label on their Brandy bottles, representing the monkey on the back of an elephant, and that they be prohibited from replacing it by any similar emblem likely to create any confusion with the monkey of Liautier's label, and in case they should not comply with this decision within the time given them to do so, the Court condemns them to pay to Mr. Liautier the sum of twenty-five francs (one pound sterling) for every days delay and for the space of three months, after which a further order will be made; and this Court authorizes Liautier in lieu of damages to get the present judgment inserted at the cost of Morton and Company in three newspapers of his selection at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, such costs not to exceed the sum of 600 francs (£25 sterling), and this Court declares Liautier not entitled to the other claims made by him, and in respect thereof dismisses the suit, gives discharge of the fine, and condemns Morton & Co. in additional damages, to pay the total amount of costs in the Tribunal of the First Instance and in Court of Appeal.

And this Court grants to attorney Nancel, on his affirming his claim, that he should be reimbursed the sums advanced on behalf of his client.

Judgment given and delivered at Bordeaux in public in the First Court of Appeal of this city on the 8th of February, 1881.

E. IZOARD, First Judge.
VERGEZ, Official Clerk.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.
165	0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable d.o.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES. EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	3 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

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	Rs. a.
Freeman's Historical Geography of Europe Vol. 1 Text, Vol. 2 Maps	20 0
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Miss Thackeray's New Book. "Miss Williamson's Divagations"	6 12
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Murray's Hand-Book to the Bombay Presidency, 1881	9 8
Under the Punkah; by Phil. Robinson	3 4
Matheran Hill; by J. Y. Smith	3 0
Familiar Indian Flowers; by Lena Lowis,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

ALTHOUGH Consols yesterday were ⅛ lower at 102⅜, French Rentes at 120½ showed an advance of ⅛ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ higher at 104⅛. In Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours were ⅛ higher at 84⅜; Fours-and-a-half also ⅛ higher at 91⅜. Bar Silver, Reuter quotes 1-16d. higher at 51 13-16d., but private messages give 51⅞d. per oz. This improvement, however, is evidently the mere reflex of the somewhat firmer appearance in Exchange here yesterday, and not any indication of a general change in views regarding the Conference.

In the General Produce markets no movement of any kind is reported.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, although the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, of which only 500 were Surats. In spot prices the only change quoted by Reuter was a decline of 1-16d. in Americans, but in arrivals both Americans and Surats were fully 1-16d. lower. In New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 lower at 10½ cents., August shipment 10 points lower at 10·49 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts.....	11,000	7,200	4,000
Three days' do.	17,000	11,600	5,900
Total since 1st Sept.....	5,377,400	4,687,600	4,328,900

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at yesterday's top rates, but in the course of the morning, with quiet advices from Calcutta, an evident indisposition on the part of sellers to do business, a decline of 1-16d. was established. Even at this concession the amount of bills offering is very small considering the extent of actual export business going forward, and it is very evident that the general opinion amongst people on this side is by no means in favour of anything in favour of the rupee coming out of the Conference. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 13c.	,,

On Calcutta, we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. discount, but 60 days' sight are a trifle firmer at 13-16 to ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the improvement in the London quotations there has been active demand here to-day, and values have advanced to Rs. 102½ for Fours and Rs. 110½ for Fours-and-a-half. Up to these figures a considerable business has been done, but the feeling at the close is scarcely so strong as at the best part of the day.

SHARES have been firm with a fair extent of business passing. In Banks and Land Companies there is no change to notice. Press shares are firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Fort Press, Rs. 5 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, and Rs. 75 in Apollo. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, but, as a general rule, prices are unchanged. For Gold Minning Companies quite an active enquiry has prevailed owing to the favourable report of the Wynaad Co., published in our columns this morning, and business has been done at Rs. 24 in Wynaad and Rs. 4 in Ripon.

COTTON to-day has been a particularly dull market. The decline at home, coupled with the difficulty experienced in finding freight for fresh transactions, has kept exporters out of the market, but dealers are very firm partly owing to an enquiry to cover local sales and partly to the strong attempt which is being made to support values for Dholleras over the settlement for Suttas on the 13th. There are, however, no real sources of strength in the position, and looking to the state of things at home, a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy seems all but inevitable.

SEEDS are practically unchanged. Linseed is still quoted at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2, and Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm, for best White at Rs. 31, but the lower qualities are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower.

FREIGHTS are quiet but unaltered. There is no change in quotations, but at the present level of rates there is a disposition to engage as little as possible, and shippers being pretty well covered, it almost seems as if we had reached the top for a time.

PIECE-GOODS remain as before dull and tending downwards. The clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at about 300 packages a day.

COALS keep firm with no special movements. Davison's, to arrive before the monsoon, has been sold at Rs. 16-4 per ton alongside, and of other descriptions there are buyers but no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do.	15½
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	80,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	288
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	250	all	104 do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	all	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,065
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	887½
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	6,500	6,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	all	14	360
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	125
Alliance Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	875
Bombay United Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	820
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	850
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	630
Ditto (new issue)	400	500	150	..	350
Gotam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,135
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,030
Khatao Mackintjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,800
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	all	50	1,570
Maugon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	240
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,225
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,090
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,160
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	815
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	390
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,090
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	910
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	850

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	..
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	965
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain J. T. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer F. Vandertalein, 1,113 tons, Captain J. J. Flaherty, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Joseph Frances, 1,289 tons, Captain F. E. C. Heling, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chindwara, 1,333 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Castalia, 1,660 tons, Captain J. D. Allison, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (3rd May) in ballast.

THE ship Prince Port, 1,213 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st January), with a cargo of 1,583 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 548 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Thomas, Miss Buttie, Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and 127 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. S. W. Edgerly, Mr. Sinclaire, Mr. Abdool Rahmon, Mr. M. A. Rahmon and boy, Mr. J. W. Mills, Mr. J. Leech, Mr. A. W. Bayes, Mr. S. Fraser, Mr. A. O. Poole, Mr. Sallay Sulleman, and 83 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia, 1,585 tons, Captain E. M. Edmond, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Venice, brought the English mail and the following cargo :—886 packages piece-goods, 17 cases cochineal, 19 packages papers, 9 cases toys, 5 cases medicine, 1 case boots, 27 packages color and paints, 23 bales twist, 10 cases books, 44 boxes wine, 8 boxes brandy, 5 cases saffron, 41 cases beads, 2 cases gold thread, 19 packages nuts, 3 cases cigars, 2 boxes gold coins, 5 packages glassware, 16 boxes specie, 49 bags flour, 4 boxes gold, 280 boxes silver, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, May 6.
10	Mongolia (s).....	Edmond	Venice, April 15.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Aden, May 3.
	Prince Port	Brown	Cardiff, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Geelong (s).....	Atkinson....	Kurrachee.
10	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s)	Davison	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Lizzie English (s).	Robinson	Dunkirk.
	I.G. Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ...	Cutch.
	J. Frances (s)	Heling	London.
	Castlia (s)	Allison	Marseilles & Genoa.
	F. Vandertalein (s)	Talberty	Dunkirk.

The steamer Corinth, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
9 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
15 Shah Jehan ship, Williams, from Chittagong.
15 Laclocheterie, F. Corvete, Vallon, from Red Sea
21 Menzaleh, ss, Mearns, from Cardiff.
21 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Cardiff.
21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
22 Chiogia, It. G. B. ss, Preve, from Assab.
24 Corinth, ss, Holloway, from Cardiff.
25 Tweed, H. M. G. B. ss, Cary, from Sheerness.
25 Esk, H. M. ss, Napier, from Sheerness.
26 Daring, H. M. ss, Eliott, from Suez.
26 Revenna, ss, Stewart, from London.
26 Amoor, ss, Baker, from Rangoon.
26 Hilda, ss, Murrell, from Bassein.
26 Ancona, ss, Stead, from Calcutta.
26 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
26 Ducondie, F. G. B., ss, Serval, from Saigon.
27 Yacht Albion, ss, Aylesbury, from Bombay.
27 Siam, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.
28 Canara, ss, Franks, from Kurrachee.
28 Behera, ss, Pattie, from Bombay.
28 Osmanli, ss, Willox, from Rangoon.
29 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
29 Mangerton, ss, Clark, from Coconada.
29 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
29 Dupleix, Such, from Mauritius.
29 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, from Bombay.
30 Annandale, ss, Leisk, from London.
30 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, from Akyab.
30 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from London.
30 Varpela, ss, Rupell, from Rangoon.
May 1 Cohanin, ss, Wedall, from Bombay.
1 Kate, ss, Jefell, from Bombay.
1 Tagus, ss, Scott, from Bombay.
2 Djemnah, ss, Baron, from Shanghai.
2 Doranda, ss, Withers, from Calcutta.
2 Thessaly, ss, Harbord, from Bombay.
2 Iris, ss, Peterson, from Rangoon.
2 Prior, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.
2 Fawn, H. M.'s, ss, Aldrich, from Harnish.
2 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 26 Revenna, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
26 Amoor, ss, Baker to Malta F. O.
26 Hilda, ss, Murrell, to Malta F. O.
26 Ancona, ss, Stead, to London.
26 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, to London.
27 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, to Bombay.
27 Siam, ss, Johnson, to Venice.
28 Chioggia, It. G. B., ss, Preve, to Assab.
28 Daring, H. M., ss, Eliott, to China.
28 Behera, ss, Pattie, to Barcelona.
28 Osmanli, ss, Willox, to Malta F. O.
29 Tweed, H. M. G. R., ss, Cary, to China.
29 Esk, H. M., ss, Napier, to China.
29 Irrawaddy, ss, Gonvain, to Shanghai.
29 Mangerton, ss, Clark, to Marseilles.
30 Menzaleh, ss, Mearns, to Bombay.
30 Canara, ss, Franks, to London.
30 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
30 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, to Marseilles.
30 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to Queensland.
30 Varpela, ss, Rupell, to Malta.
May 1 Laclocheterie, F. Corvete, Vallon, to Zanzibar.
1 Annandale, ss, Leisk, to Kurrachee.
1 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, to Portsaid.
1 Cohanin, ss, Wedall, to Genova.
1 Kate, ss, Jefell, to Havre.
2 Sobah Jehan, ship, Williams, to Bombay.
2 Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, to Perim.
2 Ducondie, F. G. B., Serval, to Toulon.
2 Tagus, ss, Scott, to London.
2 Djemnah, ss, Baron, to Marseilles.
2 Doranda, ss, Withers, to London.
2 Thessaly, ss, Harbord, to Antwerp.
2 Iris, ss, Peterson, to Malta.
3 Corinth, ss, Holloway, to Bombay.
3 Prior, ss, Henderson, to London.
3 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
Yacht Albion, ss, Aylesbury, from Bombay.
Duplcix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Fawn, H. M.'s, ss, Gordon, from London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Lindsay, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Secundrabad.
Tenison, Lieut., 63rd Regt., to join, from England.
Hailes, Col., 8th Madras N. I., on leave, from Saugor.
Deane, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Matheran.

May 10.

Fanshawe, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Fort William.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Penton, Capt., 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Lindsay, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Quetta.
Simmonds, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Deolalee.
Melliss, Lieut., 66th Regt., on duty, to Neemuch.
Piers, Lieut., 15th Regt., on duty, to Neemuch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 7.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boileau, Comdt., Merwara Batt., is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd May 1881.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA. Rai Bishun Saroop, Depy. Mag. of Kekree, is granted forty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th May 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works. Hony. Capt. B. Revell, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

Capt. R. F. Moore, R. E., Ex. Engr., reported his arrival at Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, R. E., on the afternoon of 15th idem.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS. With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 156, dated 27th April 1881, the undermentioned Officers are posted to the Patna-Baraitch Railway Survey :—
Mr. J. R. Bell, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. Hodges, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.
Mr. H. B. Parry, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank).
Mr. T. E. Curry, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.
Mr. A. S. Knolles, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office. Mr. J. Rickie, Asst. Loco. Supdt., reported his arrival from the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of 8th April 1881.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Ex. Engr., Rawalpindi, has been granted two months and twenty-six days' privilege leave from 2nd May 1881. This Office Notification No. 9, dated 8th April 1881, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Asst. Engr., reported his departure from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Division, on the afternoon of the 25th April 1881.

Mr. F. W. Dod, Asst. Engr., availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted by Manager's Notification No. 3 of 1881, on the 16th April 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—May 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain C. F. Hughes, Bo. S. C., prematurely of a daughter, who survived only a short time.
MCGLASHAN—May 7th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of J. McGlashan, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAYNE—May 7th, at Gogo, Kathiawar, Robert Graham Mayne, Major, Bombay Cavalry, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

REILLY—FAIRBURN—May 3rd, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Allan Ramsay, Lawrence John Reilly, Assistant Apothecary, to Marion, eldest daughter of Charles Noble Fairburn, of Otley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—April 28th, at Murree, Eliza Jane, the wife of Captain George Blake, Barrack Master.
STORY—May 6th, at Mussoorie, Anne, the wife of General P. F. Story, C. B., aged 70 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BARHOS" and "S. M. C."—Received, and will appear to-morrow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

WE mentioned some time ago that a proposal had been laid before the Faculty of Arts of the University to abolish the rule under which candidates for the Matriculation Examination must have completed their sixteenth year. The proposal was brought forward, if we are not mistaken, at the instance of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V.N. Mandlik ; but it was one which, in the present circumstances, must, in any case, have challenged the attention of the University. The University of Calcutta has recently taken the step which is now being pressed on the University of Bombay. The sister institution at Madras has never, we think, considered it necessary to lay down any restriction with regard to the age at which candidates may present themselves for the Matriculation Examination. The recent action of the Calcutta University then leaves this University in a position of isolation on an important question of policy ; and it need cause no surprise if that action has suggested to the influential party who have always been opposed to the Bombay regulation the expediency of again raising the question here. We have said that the proposal commended itself to the Faculty of Arts. This does not, of course, mean that it is to be carried into execution forthwith. The matter is one which has a direct bearing on the other three Faculties, those of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, to instruction and degrees in which also Matriculation forms the only portal. It is true that Medicine is distinguished from the other two Faculties just named in this, that it sets up an additional restriction of its own, and insists on candidates for its First Examination having passed their nineteenth year. But apart from that, all three are interested in any regulation affecting Matriculation. And the matter is one in which they have a formal jurisdiction, as the desired change can only be effected by an alteration in the regulations, made, after due notice, at a meeting of the Senate of the four Faculties combined. The matter may then be considered as now under discussion, and a little public ventilation of the question may perhaps be of service.

As a general rule it must, we think, be admitted that it is incumbent on those who bring forward any proposal so revolutionary—in appearance at least—as this is, to show some good cause for the change. The Indian Universities are in their third decade now, and those parts of their common system, with regard to which substantial unanimity prevails, and which have practically ceased to be challenged, may fairly claim to be let alone for a little. But we doubt whether the rule now in question can be held to have won this prescriptive right to fixity of tenure. We have seen that one of the other two Indian Universities never had such a rule ; and that the other after an experience of it as long as that now pleaded here as a sufficient defence, has within the last twelve months seen reason to abandon it. On the other hand, it is a rule brought in, as most of the University rules were, from the necessity of the case, *ab extra* which has never ceased to be challenged by the parents and guardians of the few against whom it operates injudiciously ; the propriety of abolishing which has at least on one previous occasion reached the stage of debate ; so that in its case friends and foes have each fair reason to claim that the other side should begin by showing cause for the course—of retaining or abolishing—which they are desirous of urging on the University. Fortunately, it is not necessary to decide here who should begin, and we shall start with the consideration of an argument which is suggested to us by the phrase we have just used as to the comparatively small number of those affected injuriously by the rule. That the number affected injuriously by an arrangement is very small may, in some circumstances, be a very good reason for declining to make any change in the arrangement. *De minimis non curat lex* ; and in the same way the interest of the few—the very few—cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the good of the great majority. Is it, however, the case that—admitting as we certainly do that in the majority of cases Indian school-boys are not fit for a college course until they are sixteen years old—it is necessary to legislate on the point to prevent candidates coming up in crowds under the age of sixteen. We do not believe it. At home, where no such legal restrictions with regard to entrance in the higher course prevail, it is notorious that, nevertheless, on the whole there is a level of age of entrants which is only in a few cases, and for special causes, overstepped or fallen short of. The fact is that there are a hundred operating causes—starting with his birth—to determine the age at which a boy shall pass from school to college, utterly irrespective of any legislation on the subject. All these causes operate here, and the chief cause—the amount of time absolutely necessary for the acquirement of the preliminary training—operates with ten-fold force here, inasmuch as Indian candidates have to begin by acquiring a competent knowledge of a foreign language such as would be the pride, if it were not the despair, of our great English schools. The force with which these causes operate has not been sufficiently insisted upon. At the last examination we believe that the proportion of these candidates who were above sixteen, *but below seventeen*, was something like four in every hundred. This single fact, we contend, is sufficient to show that the rule which is now challenged is to a very great extent practically inoperative in the great majority of cases, and works only against the few when it affects injuriously.

Those who contend that the injury done to those few—an injury which we have shown to be unattended by good to the greater mass—is a sentimental one have not, we submit, sufficiently considered the actual conditions of school education in this country. The clever boy who came up to Oxford or Edinburgh a year before the usual age to be rejected—if that were ever done at either of these institutions—on the mere score of age, would find hundreds of schools open to him where he might carry on his education profitably beyond the point which he had found to be the highest attainable in his own school. Or, if he chose to spend the year of waiting in private study, the helps at his command are only to be measured by his resources. Here the candidate has no such choice. He can find no school better than his own, and at any school he goes to he will have to spend his year in the mechanical repetition of the lessons of the last year—going step by step over the ground already trodden, even to the same pages of the same English book—an experience which, from the infirmity of human nature, under the specially contrived temptations, is as likely as not to end in his being unable to idleness at sixteen to pass an examination which would have given him no trouble at fifteen.

Besides the negative injury that he is left without educational resources of any kind there is a positive injury added of the gravest consequences to the individual. It is notorious—though apparently often enough forgotten—that the colleges, Government and denominational, affiliated to our University are the only places in the country where education can be prosecuted under the special advantages supposed to be presented by a staff of European teachers. Each and all of these institutions are rigidly closed to the clever boy of fifteen, in virtue of the rule which, as we maintain is not in the least necessary for securing the greater average age which we admit to be desirable. We have thought it best to confine our remarks to the general case. If we had time to consider particular cases such as the boy who wants, and whose parents are willing to give him, a good English education before going into business, or still more to the point the boy whose parents wish him to have a college course here before crossing the sea to compete at the reduced limit of age for the Indian Civil Service, a still stronger impeachment of the fairness of the rule as it stands might have been drawn out. The last class mentioned must, now that the limit of age has been reduced by two years, either lose much of what chance they might have had by the inefficiency of the private preparation they are forced to trust to, or be compelled to go to England at an age when the dangers insuperable from such a step are greater than they are a little later.

It may be asked why, if the disadvantages of this rule are so obvious it was ever adopted : and the example of the University of London is pretty sure to be pointed to as an instance of a similar rule at home which finds few objectors. We believe that the rule was adopted without sufficient consideration, and that it has stood so long simply because in the infancy of our present system the cases in which it operated at all were few and far between. As for the example given in refutation of the strong argument that no such rule exists in England, it is one of these exceptions which prove the rule. The University of London is an examining body which has not, as the University of Bombay has, a legislative power over the institutions—in the Bombay case all the institutions in the country—affiliated to it. It is concerned in the examinations and examination only. If a rule were passed providing that B.A.s should be at least nineteen years of age that would be an analogue to the University of London Matriculation rule. The fact is that our Matriculation system is in itself an anomaly That an *Alma Mater* should close the doors of her colleges to all who cannot pass a Matriculation Examination is a state of things which practically does not obtain in England, and which even Sir Alexandar Grant, from his vantage post as Principal of the chief Scotch University, has failed to introduce into Scotland. That in addition boys who *can* pass this examination should be thrown back and peremptorily excluded from our Universities because they have not attained a certain age is a refinement which neither England nor Scotland has dreamt of, and which would not, we believe, be tolerated, in either country for a week. Why should it be persisted in here ?

INDIGNATION need not be wasted over the 54 members of the House of Commons who on Monday night endeavoured to stand in the way of the general desire to see Lord Beaconsfield's eminent public services commemorated by the erection of a monument in his honour in Westminster Abbey. It must be remembered that the majority of the present House of Commons are united in a hearty detestation, on moral grounds, for a large part, of the policy pursued by Lord Beaconsfield throughout his last administration, and that it requires more sympathy than falls to the lot of every one to be able to separate the policy from the man. It is significant that the vote was taken in what was by no means a full House. The time will come when the 54 will be able to take a review of the whole career of the late statesman ; and when they recognise his great intellectual abilities, the moral qualities of a high order without which he could neither have deserved nor commanded success, and the life-long service he rendered the country, they will be glad as we are that they were only 54, and that their protest was a futile one. They should have taken their cue from Mr. Gladstone, who had an easier task than Lord Beaconsfield, would have had if the position had been reversed. We have no doubt that in that case Lord Beaconsfield would have repudiated, and with perfect sincerity, personal attacks like the famous one which the *Graphic* so unopportunely reproduces this week, as mo mentary indiscretions. But Mr. Gladstone has nothing of that kind to reproach himself with. During the whole of his campaign against Lord Beaconsfield he never said a word—we do not believe he ever gave room to the thought—implying that Lord Beaconsfield was not honestly and disinterestedly seeking the good of England as he himself claimed to be doing. This is the spirit in which English political warfare has for generations been carried on. Monday's vote shows that it is a tradition which is still honoured as it should be.

THE publication of the three-quarterly Army Lists in this country reminds us forcibly that it must be in fairness admitted that in one respect we lag far behind Bengal. The Bengal Army List is a portly volume, containing, in addition to the names of members of the Civil and Military Service, a variety of useful information in the shape of rules and regulations regarding pay and furlough, and kindred subjects, besides a very useful selection from last year's general orders. Its price is one rupee. The Bombay Army List costs three rupees, and is not half the size of its brother of Bengal, while it carefully abstain from giving any information whatever beyond the names and services of public servants. An Army List in this country is a necessity to most people, but we cannot see that anything is gained by charging a high price for it, and reducing its matter to the narrowest limit compatible with its existence. And it is to be deplored that the last Army List, published about 10th April, still has opposite the name of Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., the words "in arrest." This will remain until July, though the honourable acquittal of that officer will then be of over two months' standing. And we say, this new custom of putting "in arrest" against an officer's name is as objectionable as it is unnecessary.

THE peaceful occupation of the stronghold of the Marabouts was, so far as we can judge from the papers to hand by the mail, the one solution anxious about which the French were not come about. They are now in the position which we should be if we marched to Kabul, and "occupied it without meeting with any resistance." We should not know what to do next, and that is the position the French find themselves in. In the centre of a mountainous country, surrounded by hostile tribes who can, it is said, put 30,000 armed men into the field, their position is not an enviable one. If the Kroumirs had come out to fight them, they would have beaten them, and probably discovered sufficient evidence of the active co-operation with their enemies of the Dey, to give a colourable excuse for a march on Tunis. But the Kroumirs mean to choose their own time for fighting. Meanwhile France can only snub the Porte for pretending to believe that the Sublime Government has anything to do with Tunis,—and wait.

WE are sorry to hear that Dr. Cody, on account of some informality with regard to the necessary notice, will not be able to go to the poll at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Friday, which is to be held for the purpose of electing a successor in the Corporation to Mr. John Macfarlane. We regret the mischance, as we think Dr. Cody would do good service in the Corporation, but must hope that he may have another opportunity soon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

How dull public life in England will be without Lord Beaconsfield ! His death is as it were the last page of a most fascinating and strikingly original romance in which every page was full of interest ; and, as we sadly close the book, we feel more keenly than usual by the force of reaction how commonplace and dreary is the ordinary routine of existence in this prosaic world. There are plenty of eloquent, learned, able, and earnest men left in the English Parliament, but the most friendly critic will hardly give the best of them credit for much liveliness of speech ; and I am greatly afraid that that delightful gift of raillery which

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The force marched on the 7th May to Sam, one mile below Khanigoram. All quiet. The Maiden head men came in. A survey party left for Pirghul and returned on the 8th. In the skirmish on the 3rd May a further report says that a body of about 500 men disputed the passage of a Kotul which was sucessfully carried by our troops. Our casualties were three killed and fifteen wounded, all of the native ranks. General Gordon's Brigade has marched up the Khyssara Pass, accompanied by the representatives of the tribes inhabiting the valley. A few shots have been fired at the force. The tribes are making arrangement to keep order. He is expected to meet General Kennedy on the 10th or 11th.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

It is believed to be settled that the Waziri Field Force will re-cross the frontier with as little delay as possible. The 12th instant should see the retirement completed.

APPOINTMENTS WITH THE SOUTH AFGHAN BRIGADE.

The following appointments have been sanctioned in South Eastern Afghanistan :—The Quetta command will be a divisional one, held by Major-General Hume, with Colonel Little, Bengal Staff Corps, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Jobb, Bombay, Assistant Quartermaster-General. Colonel Wilkinson, late Military Secretary, commands the Cavalry Brigade, with Captain Christie, 13th Hussars, as his Brigade-Major. Colonel James, Bombay, commands the Infantry, and Colonel Carey, the Royal Artillery. Colonel Edwards, C.B., Bombay, remains Director of Transport. Colonel Hills, C.B., commands the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Young is Adjutant, Royal Engineers. Major Swinhoe is Chief Commissariat Officer. Dr. Simpson officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General. Lieutenant Macmillen, 18th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate General, and Captain Humfrey as Brigade Major of Infantry. The Field Engineers are Captains Whiteford and Haydon, and Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenants Walter and Lister. Other officers have yet to be named for the Commissariat and Transport Departments.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, MAY 10.

In the House of Commons last night, the proposal to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Earl of Beaconsfield was carried by 380 votes against 54. In the House of Lords the proposal was carried unanimously. Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons and Earl Granville's in the House of Lords upon the late Earl were of a highly eulogistic character.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 9.

The French Ambassador has presented a note to the Porte stating that the despatch of a Turkish force to Tunis would be regarded by the French Government as a *casus belli*.

ALGIERS, MAY 9.

The Kroumir's stronghold, Marabout, has been occupied by the French troops without their meeting with any resistence.

BULGARIA.

VIENNA, MAY 9.

The Prince of Bulgaria has issued a Proclamation stating that it is impossible to govern the principality with the present system of Government, and that he has resolved to abdicate unless the Parliament amends the existing state of things.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 9.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Cblombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left on the evening of 8th instant.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4 do. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do. do.	91¾
3 do. Consols for account	102⅜
5 do. French Rente	120½
Bar Silver	51 13-16

Departures—Storm Queen.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 10, 9-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	82·5 Fahr.
„ 10 a.m.	88·1
„ 2 p.m.	90·1
„ 4 p.m.	88·6
MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 9.	
At 10 p.m.	83·5

The recent resolution of Government prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who is also the first physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, from affording the benefit of his skill and experience in consulting practice, found expression at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at "Byramjee Hall." Dr. Thomas Blaney was amidst cheers called to the chair; and, as was remarked by a speaker, made "an eloquent and touching appeal" on behalf of the sick people of Bombay which, it was hoped, would induce Government to reconsider their recent decision. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jushaw Pestonjee Kanga, solicitor Leigh Court, formerly Nanabhoy Moos, also addressed the meeting, which was of opinion that the resolution of Government in question "is calculated to injuriously affect the interests of the sick public, and that a respectful memorial be submitted to Government, setting forth the manner in which the said resolution is seriously affecting all classes of the community, and requesting Government to remove the prohibition to consultation." An influential committee was nominated to draw up the memorial and submit it to Government. Our report of the proceedings is held over.

We learn from Goa that from the 1st instant a new silver coin has been put into circulation, resembling the Bombay rupee, except that instead of the effigy of the Empress of India, it has that of Dom Luiz. As the Goa treasury is not yet prepared to exchange the old rupees for the new ones, a panic prevails in the bazaar, which would have been averted if the Government had, prior to putting the new rupees into circulation, provided itself with the necessary scales and weights for weighing. These, we hear, have *now* been ordered from Bombay.

There has been another trade-mark case in which Bombay firms were interested. The article of commerce concerned in this instance was brandy, and the case was decided by the French law courts. Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co., it appears, imported a brandy from Mona A. J. Liautier, of Bordeaux, distinguished by a special lable and known as the "monkey-camel" brandy, and Messrs. Batha and Co. considered their interests were unfairly effected by another Bombay firm, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardasir Davar and Sons, importing and selling brandy in bottles bearing a label closely resembling the "monkey-camel" label. A suit was instituted in France by M. Liautier, Messrs. Batha's client, against M. Morotn, the Bordeaux merchant who supplied Messrs. Davar and Sons, with the result that the latter was ordered to suppress the offending label, and to pay the costs of the suit.

The late row between the sepoys of the 23rd No. I. and the Railway and City Police prompts the *Indu Prakash* to remark:—"The policemen of India are not generally impressed with the necessity of addressing people in decorous language, and the Bombay Police Force is, we think, no exception to this rule. They are taught to feel their importance, and very frequently take delight in using not only haughty but even filthy language to passers-by in giving warnings or in executing their duty. Ordinary men may look upon this with forbearance, but surely military instincts would not for a moment allow a police sepoy with a baton in his hand to resort to such language without feeling a sense of instant revenge. We very much fear that the police peons were guilty of some such conduct in the first instance towards the soldiers before the latter became infuriated. . . . The native soldiers have always been characterised by patience and loyalty, and it would be doing a gratuitous wrong to them to presume all against them and everything for the policemen. The whole incident suggests that something did occur on the part of the latter to excite the temper of the former. The G. I. P. subordinates, including the Police, have made a name for themselves for the rude manner in which they treat passengers, and we hope the Government will take this opportunity to read to the Railway Company a wholesome lesson on the necessity of impressing on its subordinates the necessity and propriety of behaving politely towards those who use the railway. Somehow the feeling amongst the native public is decidedly on behalf of the soldiers. It is certainly worth knowing why this should be so."

The march of the Waziri Expeditionary Force does not seem at first to have been very eventful. The Shuhor gorge, the *Pioneer* says, is in many places only 50 yards wide. The track runs up the bed of the stream, continually crossing and recrossing it. Although there was no opposition, it was 11 at night before the rear-guard got into camp; the narrowness and roughness of the path, and the difficulties of marching with 3,500 mules and 2,000 camels being by no means inconsiderable. On one side the heights were crowned by the 1st Punjab Infantry. The detachment sent, a few days afterwards, to destroy Mushak's property, numbered 1,000 strong. Mushak had every chance given him; and the operation was put off for another day, at the last moment, to see whether he would come in. The cave which he uses as a winter residence is some six or eight miles from Toran China; and it is not very easy to do much damage to a cave. The Sappers and Pioneers worked hard at it, however, for full three hours; and succeeded in spoiling his entrance. He will feel the loss of his corn more, no doubt; and also the destruction of the walls by which his fields are terraced for irrigation. After they had finished with Mushak's property, the detachment went across country to Nanu, a walled enclosure, containing flat-roofed houses, the residence of Umar Khan, who led the raid on Tank. This Umar Khan is the chief man of the Alizai Mahsuds; Mushak being chief of the Abdul Rahman Khel section of the Alizais. Umar Khan, however, was one of those who came in when General Kennedy was at the Zam outpost; and so his walled residence and his crops were spared. Nanu is situated on a high plateau, some 5,000 feet above the sea, and overlooking the Shuhor Zam. From Nanu, the detachment went on to Barwand, where the main body was; and on the 27th April the whole force marched to Sarfaraz (now called Kot Abas Khel), which is only four marches from Kanigoram. Sarfaraz was found deserted, as also were the other villages in the neighbourhood; but tribesmen were seen on the hills near the camp.

The retirement of Mr. Stewart Reid evokes from the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner an avowal of his sincere regret "at losing the co-operation and assistance of so experienced an officer."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has reason to believe that Ameer Abdul Rahman has prohibited the manufacture of arms at Kabul, and that several persons, guilty of defying the Ameer's warning, have either been imprisoned or put to death. "At the same time, His Highness appears to be busily improving his own means of offence and defence, and even to be contemplating an advance upon Herat, in the event of Ayoub's power collapsing. But it is only too probable that in this event he would have to contend with young Hashim Khan, who is now at Herat, and who, as we pointed out the other day, possesses great influence in south-western Afghanistan. However, this much is certain, that the Ameer appears to be managing his affairs with considerable prudence and resolution."

Writing of what it describes as "the Statue Mania," the *Indu Prakash* remarks that in getting up a memorial in Bombay, "what is particularly cared about is the good it will do individually to those who subscribe to the honor. . . . If Lord Lytton had been Viceroy at this day, we dare say there would have been an attempt made, just to please his Lordship, but the times are changed and so the proposal for a statue of Lord Beaconsfield has no chance of finding favour in the quarters, where in other times and under other circumstances it would have found favour."

It is stated that by Her Majesty's command the Marquis of Ripon is shortly to hold a special court in India, whereat he will invest with the insignia of the Bath those officers now serving in the East who have lately been decorated in recognition of their Afghan services.

An English paper says that Lord Napier of Magdala is to be offered a Field Marshal's baton. His successor at "Gib" will be either Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Haines, or Sir Charles Ellice.

The *Whitehall Review* says that Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald has applied to retire from his appointment as Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, which he has held for the last nine years, and is to be succeeded by Colonel W. M. Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps.

The same paper understands that the Horse Guards have now in their hands all papers relating to Maiwand and the after events at Kandahar, and that, not improbably, action will speedily be taken upon them. While shrinking from any inquiry into the wide subject of the military administration of Southern Afghanistan after Sir Donald Stewart's departure for Kabul, the authorities are resolved to press to the full an investigation into the charges brought against individuals and regiments.

The Bona Correspondent of the *Temps* bears testimony to the exemplary conduct of the French troops in the Tunis expedition. Their General had appealed to their sense of duty and had intimated that any soldier guilty of drunkenness would be deprived of the honour of marching with the expedition and not one such case has occurred among these thousands of men. The good relations between officers and men and the almost paternal care of the latter are also remarked. No oaths, shouts, or insults, but quiet and uniform firmness. "We are decidedly," says the *Temps*, "a long way off 1870 and its painful recollections."

Some interesting details on the Kroumirs and their country are given by the *Revue de Geographie*. The Kroumirs nominally form part of Tunis; they recognize the suzerainity of the Bey, for whose person they have a great respect, and pay tribute, though at very irregular intervals. Their coast-line extends between Cape Negro on the East and Cape Roux, the easternmost point of Algeria, on the West; but they also hold the country for a considerable distance inland, as far south as Beja. Eighteen distinct tribes form a kind of loose confederation, the principal object of which is to keep strangers out of their borders. The total population is probably not more than a few thousands; the *Revue* puts it as low as 6,000. It is purely nomad in character, living on its flocks, and following them in search of pasture, and has no villages worthy of the name. The natural wealth of the country is great, particularly in its forests, which, however, are being ruthlessly destroyed for the sake of the valuable bark for tanning purposes, which is the principal article of export. On the coast the Kroumirs have an evil reputation as wreckers, and more than one unfortunate French vessel has been totally dismantled by them. They plunder not only the cargo, but even the least of the ship's fittings, leaving it a mere hulk. The country, of a granite formation, is very broken and difficult, and therefore very defensible. The Kroumirs can either take to the forests from the French troops, or can secure themselves in one of their innumerable rocky fastnesses above a deep ravine, which, after rain, is filled by an impassable torrent.

The Upper Chamber of Legislature at the Cape—the Legislative Council—has, by the casting vote of the Acting President, rejected the address to the Queen approving of the terms of peace in the Transvaal. This act is not without its significance. The Legislative Council, consisting of twenty-one members elected from seven districts in the colony, represents to a considerable extent the landed Dutch interest. All its members are of necessity men of substance, and not likely to be carried about hastily by winds of political doctrine.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton on the 18th April passed off with great success, considering the limited ground over which the operations extended and the simplicity of the manœuvres. General Higginson, attacking divisions are said to have succeeded in their assault on the defenders' position, but only by sheer weight of numbers. The volunteers are described as having done their work with steadiness and strict discipline with very few exceptions, and the battalion leaders to have shown more than ordinary knowledge in handling their men, though there is still much to be desired in this respect. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was in supreme command, and the operations were watched with much interest by the Commander-in-Chief. The railway arrangements of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company were very complete. Colonel J. P. Knight got all the men down to Brighton by 8-30 a.m., and he had them all away—15,000 or 16,000 of them—from Brighton by 8-20 p.m., though he could not begin to move them till after six, as the match past was not over till just five. A London paper asks—What do you think of that, Count von Moltke, for a bit of casual work, besides keeping the ordinary traffic of the line up to fair time? Go to, greatest of modern strategists. We can show you something in railway management, yet. Captain Kirchammer, *mein Herr*, will you kindly take fifteen thousand men to Vöslau and back after nine or ten hours, without stopping the Sunday pleasure traffic of that southern line from dear Wien?

Her Majesty's Consul at Salonica reports that Mr. Suter, who is still in the hands of the brigands, is in good health and well treated; but he expresses a hope that the activity of some Albanian volunteers, who are pursuing the brigands, may be checked, or he will be killed. Several members of the band boast of having taken part in the capture of Colonel Synge, and desired Mrs. Suter to remember them warmly to him.

The Cape papers brought by the last mail state that the tombstone to be placed over Sir George Colley's grave has been prepared at Maritzburg, and will be at once conveyed to Mount Prospect, to be erected there by men of the Royal Engineers. The inscription on the pedestal reads:—"In memory of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., H.M.'s Commissioner for S. E. Africa, Major-General Commanding the Forces. Born Nov. 1, 1835; killed in action on the Amajuba Mountain on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1881." On one side are the words, "This cross is placed here by his wife," and on the reverse, "O for the voice to soothe and bless! What hope of answer or redress, Behind the veil—behind the veil?"

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia telegraphs from Merv that a council of 200 chiefs was held there on the 7th April, at which it was resolved that there should be no raiding on Russian or Persian territory. An immense fortification is almost completed. Three of the Turkoman tribes have united to encourage the caravan traffic. "There is (the correspondent adds) no sign of a further Russian advance. Five hundred cavalry are sixty miles south-east of Askabad, at Babajik, the capital of the Attock district. For myself, I am still a prisoner here." According to the *Golos* General Scobeleff was daily expected at Krasnovodsk. He had already taken leave of the troops at Askabad, and in his farewell speech declared that the Tekke expedition was finished, having attained its object. The General, the *Golos* adds, will come direct to St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is thought that General Scobeleff will be nominated to the post of Governor-General of Turkestan in succession to General Kaufmann, who is seriously ill.

There is trouble in the land of Egypt, trouble, however, that has no connexion with the finances of the Khedive or the manœuvrings of Continental diplomacy. "A British Matron" has written to the editor of the *Egyptian Gazette*, complaining bitterly that the British community in Egypt "does not distinguish itself in the marrying line." To the "British Matron" this seems the more odd in a country where the inhabitants are allowed as many as four wives apiece, and she reflects, with a melancholy worthy of Sturm himself, upon the fact that she has two marriageable daughters and more "coming on," none of whom seem likely to be taken off her hands by ardent wooers. In eloquent despair the "British Matron" points out that marriages are being celebrated every week among the Italian, French, and Greek colonists in Egypt, and she asks dolefully how it is that the "resident sons of Albion" are so behindhand in the desire to take unto themselves wives. She explains that most of the Englishmen living in Egypt are well to do, and could easily afford the expenses of the married state. Wildly she demands why the British Consular Court should not enforce a tax upon bachelors, and, if not, she implores the pulpit at least to deal with the matter, and to thunder with all the strength of ecclesiastical invective against the wicked young men who will not wed.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) still look in vain for any announcement in the *Gazette* of the removal of Brevet-Major Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th Regiment, to the Supernumerary List. It is close on a year now since his Lordship was given the Colonial Secretaryship of Western Australia; it is months since he left England to assume his official duties, but the authorities, apparently, have not yet had their eyes opened to the fact that he is in Colonial employ. With all due deference to Lord Gifford, we maintain that the officers of the 57th Regiment have been treated with an unpardonable want of consideration.

The statistics of gold mining in Australia furnished in the report of Mr. Hayter, statist to the Government of Victoria, continue to exhibit a remarkable decline. The quantity raised in all these colonies since deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 is estimated at 69,000,000 ounces, valued at 271,000,000*l*. By far the largest proportion has come from Victoria, where the goldfields in 1879 produced only 758,947 ounces, which is less than half the average annual yield of the same colony during the period 1870-79.

A telegram from Alexandria, dated April 16th, states that the Khedive and the Council of Ministers have acceded to the demands of the Egyptian troops. Military and naval officers of every grade, as well as soldiers and marines, are to receive increased pay. The Khedive has ordered the Council of Ministers to prepare a decree for the re-organisation of the military laws. Up to the present time it can hardly be said that any military laws have existed.

The extraordinary increase in the receipts of the French railways in 1880 is naturally the subject of sincere rejoicing in the newspapers. The augmentation for that year reached no less a sum than 114,000,000*f*. The progress of the railways during the last four years is worthy of examination. In 1877 the total receipts were 845,000,000; in 1878, the Exhibition year, 905,000,000; in 1879 the increase was less marked; but last year the amount registered has no less than 1,028,000,000*f*. Nor can it be said, the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out, that this prosperity, as was the case in India in the famine times, is owing to the movements of wine and corn resulting from scarcity in certain districts, or to the increased mileage open. The augmentation per kilometre was from 8,399*f*. in 1877 to 9,499*f*. in 1880. The increasing wealth of France is astounding, and indicates an amount of prosperity which has never been even approached under any other form of government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 22nd remarks that rumours as to a proposed International Congress to concert measures for the extirpation of Nihilism are taking definite shape. "Telegrams this morning from Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg all speak of proposals emanating from the Russian Government to that effect. The Vienna *Presse* goes so far as to announce the receipt of a Russian Circular at that capital proposing a Conference to agree upon 'measures to be adopted in common against international anarchists.' The *Times* Berlin correspondent substitutes for 'international anarchists' 'international revolutionism,' and the *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent speaks simply of 'the extirpation of revolutionists from the respective countries.' In a few days we shall have more details about the Circular, but some such proposal is undoubtedly to be made."

THE VICTORIA LOFTUS COMPANY.

On Monday evening this company played the comic opera of "The Crimson Scarf," which was followed by a number of highly entertaining theatrical sketches. There was some capital dancing, and the "house" was kept in continual merriment by the quips and cranks of the performers. Miss Sallie de Angelis was warmly applauded by the audience, and the applause which she received was well merited, for she played brightly and pleasantly. The little Miss Loftus, of course, gained a large share of approbation on account of her very clever performances. The variety entertainments given by the Loftus Company are extremely amusing and well worth a visit.

PRIVATE PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped the meeting to be held to-day with the object of memorializing Government to permit the first physician of the Grant Medical College and others to continue in private practice, will take the sensible course of not interfering with the fiat of supreme authority, and not petitioning the Government to stultify its own acts, such a measure can only end in disappointment, for the reason that the Government will not proclaim its own weakness over the length and breadth of the land by undoing a resolution which has been given grave consideration and serious thought.

That the matter of private practice in Bombay has caused grave comment amounting to almost a scandal is unquestionable, and no doubt the Government saw this and felt bound to interfere before the subject became a reproach to the Presidency.

There is no doubt that unrestrained and unlimited private practice has a most demoralising tendency, it insidiously engenders an impatient desire to rattle through official duties in a most perfunctory manner so as to enable the practitioners to enter the arena of private practice to which most of their energies are devoted, to the detriment of Government work; that this is the general impression, if not the actual fact, is known in every circle of society, and that it has become a reproach to the service is undoubted.

It is to be hoped that for the good of the service, and the good repute of the medical profession, that the Government will be firm in dealing with the question. The system of placing medical men in appointments for an indefinite period has engendered this unseemly competition in private practice and has lowered the tone of the medical service very materially. It is under this system most difficult to get a man to accept promotion or to take a tour of service elsewhere when occasion demands it. The sooner the tenure of all appointments, civil and military are limited to say four years, the better it will be for the service. By this arrangement every member of the service would have a chance of holding a good appointment and of showing his good points, once at least or oftener, during his service, and the service would be more contented than it is at present when to obtain anything good, it is necessary to be in the clique and

May 10, IN THE SWIM.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 16TH TO 22ND APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen has directed letters of sympathy to be written in her name to the relatives of officers who fell in the recent battles in the Transvaal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters have been spending the Easter vacation at Sandringham.

An Exhibition of the National Fisheries (the first of the kind ever held in England) was opened at Norwich on Monday, under the auspices of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other distinguished personages.

With the return of the bleak east wind on Monday the illness of the Earl of Beaconsfield took an unfavourable turn, and his lordship began to sink rapidly. He died peacefully and without suffering at half-past 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The sad news spread fast, and it was received everywhere in the metropolis and throughout the country with the deepest regret by men of all parties. The Queen has testified her great sorrow at the heavy loss which she and her people have sustained by the death of the illustrious statesman. The event has also evoked expressions of sympathy in the principal European capitals.

Lord Beaconsfield having by his will directed that he should be buried at Hugenden, in the vault which contains the remains of his wife, his executors have declined the offer of a public funeral in Westminster Abbey.

During the week the new Irish Land Bill has been the theme of much discussion in the Press and on the platform. The reception of the measure in Ireland has been of a qualified character. The complexity of its details and the stimulus they are likely to give to litigation, together with the absence of any provisions for the benefit of the labourers, have been especially animadverted upon.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressed two public meetings at Newcastle on Saturday on Irish affairs. Both speakers complained that the Land Bill brought in by the Government was not sufficiently favourable to the tenants, and also reiterated their demand for an Amnesty. Mr. Glasgow, again, on Monday night, Mr. Parnell criticized the measure severely, asserting that it would utterly fail to help a very large proportion of the tenants.

At Birmingham a meeting was held on Wednesday in the Town-hall at which resolutions were passed in support of the measure, and especially of its extension of "the Bright Clauses" in the Act of 1870.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Nantwich on Monday night, in support of Mr. Tomkinson, the Liberal candidate for West Cheshire.

An alarming controversy, arising out of an incident in Lord Beaconsfield's illness, has been maintained in the columns of *The Times* on the relations between the orthodox members of the medical faculty and homœopathic practitioners.

Several fresh cases of "Boycotting" and other forms of agrarian outrage are reported from Ireland.

Mr. Matthew Harris, one of the traversers at the late State trials, was arrested at Ballinasloe on Saturday, under the provisions of the Coercion Act; and three other suspected persons of less note have also been apprehended under the same statute.

General Sir Frederick Roberts and his Staff arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from the Cape by the mail steamer Trojan.

Monday being a Bank holiday, business in London was generally suspended, and, the weather being remarkably fine, vast numbers of people visited various places of recreation in and around the metropolis.

The usual Volunteer Review was held at Brighton on Easter Monday. Some 23,000 men took part in the manœuvres, which were witnessed by an enormous concourse of spectators.

Four men in the employment of the Greenock Harbour Trust were accidentally killed, and several others seriously injured, by an explosion of dynamite which occurred on Saturday, near Garvel Point, on the Clyde, in connexion with blasting operations in the bed of that river.

The coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Reville, the wife of a butcher, who was murdered last week at Slough, has resulted in the return of a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Alfred Payne, a lad employed by the husband of the deceased.

Obituary.—The Earl of Beaconsfield; Dr. R. T. Abott, Surg.-Major, Ben. Ret.; A. Shewan, Mad. Ret.; Major M. C. Ottley, Mad. Ret.; Surg.-Major T. Wallace, Bo. Ret; Com. W. A. Dyer, R.N.; W. P. Charsley, M.D., late of Ceylon; Dr. W. Hardwicke, Coroner; Lady Buller; Lady Jane Johnstone; Douglas.

The Boer leaders in the Transvaal are reported to be so anxious for peace that they will agree to almost any terms; but the bulk of their countrymen still believe that the whole of the territory will be given back, and the issue, therefore, remains doubtful.

There has been more fighting with the Basutos, who were defeated with heavy loss at Leribe, the casualties on the Colonial side being slight. It has been announced by the Premier in the Cape Parliament that the Basuto Chief, Lerothodi, has offered to make unconditional submission.

The Powers have apparently treated the somewhat ambiguous reply of Greece to their Identical Note on the frontier question as a practical acceptance of the terms proposed by them; and their Ambassadors at Constantinople have accordingly presented a Collective Note to the Porte indicating the new frontier intended to be substituted for the one suggested at the Berlin Conference, and inviting Turkey to accept it as the decision of Europe.

At Athens great popular dissatisfaction has been shown at the Government for not rejecting the conditions submitted by the Powers. M. Condouriotis, the Greek Minister at Constantinople, has been recalled to Athens to give explanations on the recent negotiations with the Porte; but it is denied that this step has any political significance.

The preparations of France for chastising the Kroumirs are still proceeding. At Toulon a squadron is stated to be in readiness to sail at any moment in the event of an outburst of Moslem fanaticism threatening European residents in Tunis, or of any other emergency arising.

The prisoners Risakoff, Jelaboff, Michailoff, Perovskaya, and Kibalchicoff, who were sentenced to death for complicity in the assassination of the late Czar of Russia, were publicly executed at St. Petersburg on Friday morning. The execution of the female prisoner Helfmann was postponed in consequence of her being *enceinte*.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, left St. Petersburg on Friday, and it is understood that he will immediately succeed Mr. Goschen at Constantinople.

One hundred and forty of the students of Moscow University have been condemned to a year's rustication for holding an illegal meeting.

The Ministerial crisis in Rome has been closed by Signor Cairoli consenting to withdraw his resignation, and his Cabinet will accordingly meet the Italian Parliament after the Easter recess.

The Roumanian Ministry have all tendered their resignations to King Charles.

The deadlock in the United States' Senate continues, and there is no present prospect of either of the contending parties yielding.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, B.C. S.
Mr. A. C. Tupp, B. C. S.
Mr. F. St. G. Tucker, B.C.S.
Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, B.C.S.
Mr. G. M. Robinson, B. U. C.S.
Mr. W. Donald, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. Theobald, B.U.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. A. Seagrim, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. Wellesley Campbell, B. Inf.
Surg.-Major R.S.Bateson, B.
Surg. R. A. K. Holmes, M.D., B.
Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, M.C.S.
The Rev. W. A. Liston, M.
Lieut.-Col. H. T. O'Reilly, M. S. C.
Surg. W. E. Johnson, M.
Mr. E. C. Deanne, Bo. C. S.
Mr. D. Macdonald, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. H. J. Duggan, Bo.U.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. L. M. Thompson, Bo. U. C. S.
The Rev. A. G. Cane, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. D. G. Macleod, B. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, B. U. C. S., 2 mo.
Hon. Lieut. W. Willson, B. 6 mo.
Mr. J. Lee Warner, M. C. S., 2 mo. 23 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Stansfeld, B. Inf.
Major G. J. Van Someran, M. Inf.
Pilot J. T. Bromhead, B.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

(*Times*, April 19.)

The Court-martial which has been sitting at Bombay to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Malcolmson during the retreat from Maiwand was brought to a conclusion yesterday. Colonel Malcolmson was honourably acquitted. It would be premature to form a definite judgment on the evidence tendered on both sides from the brief telegraphic summaries which have reached us; but the verdict of the Court martial itself relieves us from that responsibility, and enables us at least to conclude that the charges brought against Colonel Malcolmson have not been sustained. He was accused of urging General Burrows to abandon the guns laden with wounded, of retreating in advance of his men with indecent and unsoldierlike haste, and of causing unnecessary alarm by exclaiming, during a halt, that the enemy's cavalry was approaching, when in fact, the cavalry in question belonged to the British force. These very serious charges were supported by the evidence in chief of Generals Burrows and Nuttall though it appears that its strength was very materially impaired in cross-examination. In defence it was urged that the evidence failed to show that Colonel Malcolmson had suggested the abandonment of the wounded, inasmuch as they might have been conveyed on the gun-carriages if the guns had been left behind. It was shown, moreover, that Colonel Malcolmson's blunder in mistaking British cavalry for a force of the enemy was shared by other officers, and it was for the sake of preventing a panic that he uttered in English, could have had no effect on the native soldiers. These were the grounds of defence, and they were materially strengthened by the failure of the evidence of Generals Burrows and Nuttall to withstand the ordeal of cross-examination. Moreover, the account which reaches us of General Burrows's evidence gives rise to some very painful reflection. On one important question of fact the General's statement was flatly contradicted by a witness for the defence, while the very serious charge, made by another witness, that General Burrows had fired a shell at British cavalry at Deh Koja was only met by the General with the statement that he knew nothing about it. Whatever may be thought of the conduct of Colonel Malcolmson, it is impossible not to be painfully impressed with the light which the inquiry throws on the conduct of General Burrows.

(*Standard*, April 19.)

Fortunately for the honour of English soldiers and for the credit of the army, instances of personal cowardice are very seldom made against British officers, and, even in recent disasters, it has been admitted on all hands that they have borne themselves in a manner worthy of the best traditions of their country. But it is still more rare to find an instance of a General seeking to throw the blame of his own defeat upon some of his subordinate officers. Yet such, we regret to say, is the unenviable position at present occupied by Generals Burrows and Nuttall with regard to Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie. The impression produced by the first tidings of Ayoub Khan's victory at Maiwand was that some one had blundered, and the Generals in command practically admit their agreement with the current opinion by their endeavours to discover the persons who were to be blamed. For some inexplicable reason Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie, the officers commanding the two cavalry regiments engaged in the battle, were fixed upon as the scapegoats on this occasion. The fact that both the officers against whom a charge of cowardice was brought had seen many years' service, and that Colonel Malcolmson had been decorated for his gallantry only the year before, availed them nothing. But the proceedings before the Court-martial have conclusively shown that there was not a little of truth in the evidence in support of the charges preferred against either of the accused. In both cases it was not deemed necessary by the Court to hear the whole of the witnesses for the defence. On the other hand, there was abundant testimony to prove that the conduct of Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie had done everything to be expected from them, but also that, if the advice of some of his subordinates had been followed by General Burrows, the fight at Maiwand would have appeared in our annals as a victory instead of a defeat. In face of these revelations it is not strange to learn that the prosecution has collapsed. But the Courts-martial upon Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie having concluded with a full and honorable acquittal of those officers, it is pertinent to inquire whether any further steps will be now taken to discover those who were really to blame for the rout at Maiwand. It was deemed necessary to institute proceedings against somebody because it was clear that the disaster ought never to have happened. Two subordinate officers have been virtually tried and acquitted, and the Government of India disposed to rest content with the prosecution of Colonels and Majors while the General in command is allowed to go scot free? We speak frankly and without prejudice, in saying that, after the evidence which has been given before the Court-martial, General Burrows owes it to his reputation to demand the fullest investigation of his own conduct. The last Indian Commander-in-Chief has already expressed his censure of General Burrows' operations, and the result of the proceedings places him in even a more equivocal position than before. The Malcolmson-Currie Court-martial, far from blinding the public to the need of detecting and punishing those answerable for our defeat at Maiwand, has rather tended to keep alive the attention of the country to proceedings which a prudent silence might have buried in oblivion.

(*Echo*, April 19.)

Those who followed the evidence given at the trial of Major Currie will have anticipated the verdict arrived at by the Court-Martial which has been sitting to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Malcolmson. Both officers were charged by General Burrows with cowardice before the enemy at Maiwand, and both have been honourably acquitted. In the case of Major Currie the Court thought it necessary to call upon the incriminated officer for his defence, and it was felt when the prosecution closed that the charges had been completely broken down as against Colonel Malcolmson. The telegraphic summary of the cross-examination of General Burrows does not afford the complete data necessary to form a final opinion, but it represents anything like the truth painfully inaccurate statements have been made. It is seldom happily that the courage of English soldiers is called into question, and it is an equally rare occurrence to find commanding officers seeking to fix the responsibility of a disastrous defeat upon subordinates. The two Court-Martial having collapsed, we assume that another will follow, and that General Burrows will be "invited" to clear himself if he should think his present position is no reputation. That somebody had blundered in a woful way at Maiwand was generally admitted, and independent military critics have not hesitated to fix the responsibility upon General Burrows. More than a fortnight has elapsed, and these two trials were regarded all along as having been instituted in the hope of shifting the responsibility on to innocent shoulders. General Burrows now owes it to his reputation to ask for a court-martial on his own conduct.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on April 22nd, the day the mail left, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. O. Campbell in the chair.—The report stated that the net profit for the year, remaining to be dealt with, and adding the balance brought forward from last year (£2,012 14s. 9d.), made a total of £29,722 8s. 9d. An *ad interim* dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was paid for the half-year ended the 30th June last amounting to £11,631 5s., and it was now proposed to make a further distribution at the same rate free of income tax, absorbing £11,631 5s., and to carry forward to next account £6,459 and 9d. The directors stated that the bank's profits for the past year had fallen short their anticipations, arising solely from the difficulty which had been experienced in employing money in India, and the unprecedently low rates of interest ruling there, especially during the last six months of the year. The bank's business continued to be in all other respects sound and satisfactory.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that there was little in the accounts to call for any lengthy remarks. Comparing the present balance sheet with that of the previous year, they found, that they had added 15,000 to the reserve fund, by which it was raised to 35,000, and if the propositions of the board with regard to the disposal of the profits were adopted, their undivided profit would amount to £41,560, which was about 9 per cent of the capital. The current and fixed deposits were represented by £2,694,000, showing an increase of £300,000 over the previous year. The fixed deposits represented 25 per cent of that increase. Their liabilities on bills payable were represented by the sum of £592,000, whereas in the previous year it was £1,099,000. That decrease arose from the fact that telegraphic transfers had taken the place of bills at short date. Among the other items of the accounts he said that the assets consisted of cash, bullion, and Government securities amounting to £1,393,000,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MAJOLICA WARE.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose of to the highest bidder at their rooms a large and splendid assortment of "majolica (porcelain) ware" consisting of numerous sorts of table ornaments, wall bracket, vases, figures, baskets, flowerpots, and other useful articles.

The property is now on view, and small lots to suit purchasers.

Also a collection of glass inkstands, paper weights, statues, call bells and writing requisites.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1881.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the construction of additional COAL SHEDS at this Railway's (Parell, Bulsar, and Amrolee) Stations. Plans and Specifications for which may be seen at this Company's General offices, Fort.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the immediate supply of (100) one hundred tons of good SMITHY-COAL will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, by 12 noon, on MONDAY next, the 16th May, 1881, at the Factory Office.

Tenders to be accompanied by samples for trial.

Tenders to include all charges for carriage and stacking in the Factory Yard.

H. V. STOCKLEY, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GODL MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

L. N. BANAJEE.....Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Liquidator at No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after the twelfth day of May, 1881, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m., the SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court will be paid to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them. Dated this 3rd day of May, 1881.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of five lakhs Moulmein teakwood permanent way CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with templets or gauge may be seen, and specification and form of tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to Five per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st April, 1881.

ELEPHANTA CAVES
AND
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF THE HARBOUR.

THE fast and well-known Steam-launch EMPRESS, belonging to the undersigned, always available for hire. A cheap excursion to the above caves EVERY WEDNESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 1 p. m. Fares, there and back, Rs. 5, including tiffin, ice and attendance. (Liquors extra.) For Tickets apyly to

W. B. GREEN,

Tiffins and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 12.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—APPROACH TO SUNDA STRAIT.
PARTICULARS OF FIRST POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 3, of 15th February, 1881, on the re-exhibition of the permanent light on First point (Tanjong Kociong) :—

The Netherlands Government has given further Notice, that the light (revolving white) shows, as formerly, *every half-minute* a flash of *six seconds* duration, followed by an interval of darkness lasting *twenty-four seconds*.

The light is visible between the bearings of N. 17° W. (through east) and N. 81° W., except where obscured by Princes (Prinsen) Island; it is elevated 200 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 23 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is of the first order.

The Light-house (lower than formerly) is now 131 feet high, constructed of stone and painted white, as is also the keeper's dwelling.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation ¼° Easterly in 1881.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
" " Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I., 1878, page 161.
" " Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 13.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
SUMATRA.
FLAT CAPE LIGHT—ALTERATION IN CHARACTER.

THE Netherlands Government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the character of the light exhibited on Flat Cape (Vlakken hoek or Pamantyosse point) :—

The light (flashing white) now shows *every half-minute, three flashes* in quick succession, followed by a short interval of darkness, thus :—Bright *two seconds*, dark *three seconds*, bright *two seconds*, dark *three seconds*, bright *two seconds*, dark *eighteen seconds*, or *triple flashing half-minute*.

The Light-house, 213 feet high, is sixteen-sided and constructed of iron.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in Charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
" " Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I., 1878, page 170.
" " Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, Interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18; BAROLA, Rs. 20; MUSCADELA, Rs. 20; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0; PIS PORTER, Rs. 21; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0; PIRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by last mail-steamer.
Prices on application.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	" ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	60 0

STILL ROCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	" 20 0	
Do. do. * * * 3 stars	" 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy * * * 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTREUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.

5, Meadow Street Fort.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

FOR SALE.

THE chesnut WALER GELDING, "ROYAL," 7 years, 15-1 high, up to great weight, a perfectly steady charger with no Waler tricks, sound, goes very quietly in single or double harness. Price Rs. 1,000.

2. The grey ARAB HORSE "HAILSTORM," (the property of Major SLADE, R.H.A.), 8 years, 15-1 high, a very handsome charger, sound. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to LIEUT. COLONEL TILLARD, R.H.A., Kirkee.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM INDIA TO BOSTON U. S. A.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS from London to Boston, sailing regularly every ten or twelve days, and are prepared to issue through Bills of Lading from here to Boston, at rates of freight that include all transhipment charges, &c., in London.

Further particulars will be given on application.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1881.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. THIBET,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

NOTE.—Out-station Orders to be accompanied with cash or reference for payment.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Loond, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-LINKS.

Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires,
IN PLAIN DEAD GOLD, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*
Price, the set, Rs. 52; or Studs, Rs 18; Sleeve-Links or Solitaires, Rs. 28; Collar Button, Rs. 9; 18-carat Gold.

HORSE-SHOE SETS. Rs. 62.

LAPPED AND ENGRAVED SETS. Rs. 68.

ENGRAVED SETS.
from Rs. 40.

ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED SETS, from Rs. 45.

ONYX OR SARDONYX SETS, from Rs. 60.

COMPLETE DRESS SETS.
All Gold, "Knot" Pattern, 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve-Links, Rs. 95.

DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.
Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.
Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63. Onyx, Rs. 44 and Rs. 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

COLLAR BUTTONS.
Plain Engraved, or Set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 25.
Set with fine Brilliant Diamond, Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

STUDS
In great variety, plain Gold, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.

May 2, 1881. RAMPART ROW.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key " 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless " 60.
In fine Silver case with key " 60.
In fine Silver case keyless " 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... " 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... " 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON.

ASQUITH AND LORD

SUPPLY Gentlemen with every requisite necessary for the Voyage to Brindisi, Venice or Genoa, and through the Continent or direct to Southampton, London or Liverpool, and they respectfully invite intending Passengers to call at their well-known Warehouse, where all goods can be inspected, prices compared, and every information obtained. Cash prices of some of our articles are quoted below, and clothing not in stock can be made and delivered a few hours after the order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sleeping or Early morning Deck Suits ..	Rs. 10 0 to 18 0	Extra Large Solid Leather Trunks, the best ..	110 0
India Tweed Suits, very useful ..	30 0	Black Hide Bags, from	15 0
Blue Serge Suits, very useful ..	30 0	Best Hide Gladstones, from ..	30 0
Warm Angola, very durable ..	40 0	Courier Bags, from	9 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Soiled Linen Bags, from	5 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from ..	35 0	Web Money Belts	6 8
Oxford Shirts, new Patterns, six for ..	30 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
White Long Cloth, six for from ..	22 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk, six ..	52 0	Cork Mat rasses	19 8
Best Silk and Wool, new material, six ..	52 0	English Feather Pillows, each	7 8
Under Vests, from six	21 0	English Horse Hair, each	7 8
Cardigan Jackets, from	12 8	Travelling Cotton Pillows, each ..	2 0
Warm Gloves and Mitts, per pair ..	1 12	Air Pillows, each	7 8
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Canvas Shoes, per pair	6 8
Pin Scarfs, Oxford Cloth	1 0	Leather Slippers	4 8
Sailor's Knots, best silk	2 8	Travelling Baths, can be packed with Clothes	40 0
Travelling Caps	3 8	Bath Sponges, from	3 8
Tweed Hats for travelling	5 0	Sponge Bags, each	2 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	Metal Soap Boxes, each	2 0
Linen Faced Collars, per doz	0 12	Marine Soap, per Box	1 4
Best all Linen Collars, per doz	0 10	Gauze Undervests	1 12
Cambric Handkerchiefs, from per doz. ..	5 0	Tooth Brush Cases	0 8
Cotton Socks, from per doz.	9 8	Nail Brushes	0 12
Warm Angola Socks, per doz. from ..	21 0	Clothes do	3 8
Sun Umbrellas, each	6 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	12 8
Alpaca do. do.	6 8	Horn and Vulcanite Combs	1 8
Twill Sheets, per pair, from	9 8	Pocket Combs in Case	0 10
Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Shoe Horns	1 2
Blankets, each, from	12 8	Deck and Camp Chairs, strong, from ..	9 0
Long Rugs and Scotch Maids, from ..	15 0	Eau-de-Cologne, per bottle	2 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 in. wide, per yard	0 8	Tooth Powder	0 8
Overland Trunks, strong and useful, from	27 0	Deck Shoes, from	5 0

AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

3, Rampart Row. } **HOAR & CO.,** { The Traveller's Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	27 0 / 30 0 / 33 0 / 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 / 33 / 36	36 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 / 36	51 0 / 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 / 24 / 27	30 0 / 34 0 / 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 / 24 / 26 / 30	50 0 / 60 0 / 70 0 / 90 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 / 24	40 0 / 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 / 24 / 26 / 28	24 0 / 28 0 / 30 0 / 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 / 22 / 24	36 0 / 40 0 / 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 / 24	44 0 / 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth	18	25 0

	Inches.	Prices.
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 / 14 / 16	12 8 / 14 8 / 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 / 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 / 10 0 / 11 8
CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox-hide Electric Lock, Rings, &c., last year's		12 0 / 14 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin, counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 / 33 / 36	40 0 / 45 0 / 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together		6 8 / 9 8 / 12 0 / 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required.		10 0 / 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key, Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 / 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 / 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article		2 8 / 3 0

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE. **BOMBAY.**

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

What do the Authorities say ?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."

THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have ever seen."

HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD" :" It is an Oil of the very finest quality."

DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."

"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."

DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

AUCTION ! AUCTION ! AUCTION !

ON MONDAY, the 9th inst., at one o'clock sharp, and the following days, the SURPLUS STOCK of a Merchant will be offered to the highest bidder at No. 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, and will comprise of SILKS VELVET, SATINS, MERINOS, and all other kinds of PEICE-GOODS, HOSIERY in great quantities, MILLINERY, READY-MADE CLOTHES, BOOTS and SHOES, TOYS, DOLLS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CARPETS, CURTAIN REP, and other Goods too numerous to mention.

ON VIEW THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Note the address—

30, MEADOW STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass	Rs. 70
" 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	" 130
" 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	" 60
" 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	" 190
" 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	" 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES

of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS

in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do on a gong ...	125 / 225
do	and chiming quarters.....	200 / 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles		55 / 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS & OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Overland Suits ..	Rs. 28 0	French Braces .. each	1 12
Sleeping do. .. " 5 to	16 0	Boys do. .. "	1 8
Ulsters, Warm .. 35 to	45 0	Bridle Leather do. ..	2 0
Loose Black Alpaca Coat ..	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	4 0
Cardigan Jackets .. Rs. 10 to	12 8	Best Linen Collars .. "	5 8
Flannel do. Cuffs .. per doz.	10 8	Do. do. Cuffs .. "	10 8
Merino Socks, best ..	2 0	Washing Ties .. "	4 8
Lambs Wool Socks .. per ½ doz.	12 8	Pin Scarves .. each	0 12
Gauze Undervests .. "	1 12	Knot Scarves .. "	1 12
Warm Undervest .. each	5 0	Paper Collars .. per doz.	0 8
Warm Pants .. "	5 0	Paper Cuffs .. "	1 8
White Cashmere Mufflers .. "	3 0	Elastic Belts .. each	2 4
Oxford Shirts .. "	5 0	Bridal Leather ..	2 0
White do. .. "	4 0	Eau de Cologne .. bottle	0 12
Best Flannel do. .. "	8 8	Atkinson's White Rose .. "	1 8
Warm Gloves .. per pair	1 8	Solid Linen Bags ..	4 4
Kid Gloves, lined .. "	4 0	Uniform Cases ..	20 0
White Sun Umbrellas ..	2 8	Waterproof Coats .. from	10 8
Silk Umbrellas, good quality ..	10 8	Cholera Belts ..	2 8
Ladies' do. do. ..	10 8	Chairs without Arms ..	5 8
Half Morocco Bags ..	45 0	Do. with Arms ..	9 8
Tiffin Baskets ..	25 0	Do. do. do. and Leg Rests.	9 8
Cabin Bags ..	30 0	Metal Soap Box ..	1 12
Solid Leather Hat Cases ..	25 0	Cotton Pillows ..	1 8
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus ..	32 0	Feather Pillows ..	10 8
Rezais or Quiltz	5 0	Horse Hair Pillows ..	10 8
French Kid Gloves .. per pair	2 8	Elder Down do. ..	10 8
White Doe Gloves .. "	3 8	Leather Purses ..	2 4
Dogskin Gloves .. per pair	2 8	Do. Wallets ..	1 12
Do. Driving	3 4	Overland Chairs Carpet Seats ..	7 8

	Rs. a.
Bank Note Holders	1 12
Pocket Books	4 0
Money Belts	2 12
Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Carpet Bags	4 0
Courier Bags	4 8
Best Hide Gladstone Bags ..	28 0
Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags ..	22 0
Square Mouth Bags, Hide ..	20 8
Best Overland Trunks ..	22 0
Railway Portmanteaux ..	20 0
Solid Leather .. .. 20 to	65 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases 30 to	45 0
Military Hair Brushes, pair in Leather Case .. 10 to	15 0
Ladies